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Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields

Strengthening of the United Nations system

Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit

Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007

Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations

2005 World Summit Outcome

Revised estimates to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007 under sections 1, 2, 3, 11, 16, 23, 28A, 28C, 28D, 28E, 28F and 29

Revised estimates to the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006

Report of the Secretary-General*

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* The present report has been prepared following completion of required consultations within the Secretariat.

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I. Introduction

1. It will be recalled that, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, a statement of programme budget implications (A/60/355) was provided at the time of the Assembly's adoption of resolution 60/1, entitled "2005 World Summit Outcome", informing the Assembly that a detailed statement of programme budget implications would be submitted for its consideration in the context of its review of the programme budget for the bienniums 2004-2005 and 2006-2007, as well as for the support account. At that same time, the Assembly was informed that the total requirements arising from the draft resolution were estimated at $80 million.

2. The present report outlines the programmatic and financial consequences of the actions mandated in the 2005 World Summit Outcome. It describes the changes that would be required to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007 already submitted to the General Assembly (A/60/6), as well as to the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006, in order to implement the actions. The present report does not, however, include changes or resource requirements for actions that would require further study or for which the Assembly remains seized. These include, inter alia: the status, mandate and functions, size, composition and membership, rules of procedures and methods of work of the Human Rights Council; the establishment, involvement of the host country, reporting lines, agenda setting and membership of the Peacebuilding Commission; reports and reviews to be conducted in relation to strengthening of the United Nations oversight capacity, including the Office of Internal Oversight Services, and expanding oversight services to additional agencies; and the review and consultations as they relate to the Department of Economic and Social Affairs under paragraphs 17 to 68 and 155 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome. The implications relating to those actions will be provided as and when the decisions are taken or the related reports are submitted to the Assembly in 2006.

A. Major changes addressed in the present report

3. The changes described in the report include:

   (a) Strengthening of the coordination of global advocacy of and support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development;

   (b) Conference-servicing requirements relating to the Peacebuilding Commission and the Human Rights Council;

   (c) Establishment of a peacebuilding support office;

   (d) Strengthening of the policy analysis capacity within the Department of Political Affairs with regard to building capacities to combat terrorism, peacebuilding and supporting democracy, as well as the establishment of a mediation support unit;

   (e) Strengthened capacity of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in its international counter-terrorism efforts and to build and reform its criminal justice systems to support the rule of law;

   (f) Increasing the capacity of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) to enable it to effectively carry out its mandate to respond to the broad human rights challenges facing the international community;

(g) Requirements for the review of budgetary, financial and human resources regulations, rules and policies and conditions, with a view to developing measures necessary for the Secretary-General to carry out his managerial responsibilities effectively;

(h) Interim measures to strengthen the capacity of the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) in audit and investigations pending the results of the evaluation of OIOS;

(i) Resources for the conduct of an independent external evaluation of the auditing, oversight and roles and responsibilities of management of the United Nations and the specialized agencies;

(j) Creation of an independent oversight advisory committee;

(k) Creation of an ethics office;

(l) Creation of an office of fraud prevention;

(m) Creation of an initial operating capability for a standing police capacity.

B. Overall changes in the levels of resources and staffing

4. The overall resource requirements arising from the General Assembly's recommendations contained in the present report are estimated at $75,491,500: the change in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007 would amount to $73,368,800, including an increase of 200 posts, while the change in the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2006 would amount to $2,122,700, including an increase of 27 posts. Details of these changes are reflected in tables 1 to 3 below.

5. Under the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007, the proposals contained in the present report would result in the following overall changes in resources and posts.

Table 1
Overall change in resource requirements under the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007
(Millions of United States dollars)

Revised 2004-2005 appropriation	3 608.2
Proposed programme budget A/60/6)	3 803.8
Proposed programme budget changes (as per the present report)	73.4
Proposed programme budget revised total	**3 877.2**

Table 2
Overall distribution of posts by grade

Grade	*Revised appropriation 2004-2005*	*Proposed budget 2006-2007*	*Revised proposed budget 2006-2007*
Professional and above			
USG/DSG	30	29	29
ASG	21	21	24
D-2	86	88	91
D-1	254	259	267
P-5	715	720	759
P-4/3	2 388	2 447	2 551
P-2/1	484	495	498
Subtotal	**3 978**	**4 059**	**4 219**
General Service			
Principal level	288	286	290
Other level	2 823	2 769	2 804
Subtotal	**3 111**	**3 055**	**3 094**
Other categories			
Security service	308	308	308
Local level	1 877	1 849	1 850
Field service	186	183	183
Trades and crafts	181	176	176
Subtotal	**2 552**	**2 516**	**2 517**
Total	**9 641**	**9 630**	**9 830**

6. Under the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from July 2005 to June 2006, additional resources estimated at $2,122,700 together with an increase of 27 posts is proposed, as reflected in tables 3 and 4 below.

Table 3
Resource requirements
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	July 2005-June 2006 Approved budget	*Additional requirements*	*Total*
Support account	**88 514.2**	**2 122.7**	**90 636.9**

Table 4
Posts

	July 2005-June 2006 Staffing	*Additional requirements*	*Total*
Support account	**568**	**27**	**595**

II. Revised estimates by section of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007

Section 1
Overall policymaking, direction and coordination

Table 5
Requirements by component and source of funds

(1) *Regular budget*

Component	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)			Posts		
	2006-2007 estimate	Change	Total	2006-2007 estimate	Change	Total
A. Policymaking organs	26 739.2	—	26 739.2	17	—	17
B. Secretary-General	2 297.8	—	2 297.8	—	—	—
C. Executive direction and management	34 818.8	—	34 818.8	121	—	121
D. Office of the Ombudsman	1 957.8	—	1 957.8	7	—	7
E. Ethics office	—	3 801.1	3 801.1	—	16	16
F. Independent oversight advisory committee	—	1 172.5	1 172.5	—	—	—
Subtotal	**65 813.6**	**4 973.6**	**70 787.2**	**145**	**16**	**161**

(2) *Extrabudgetary*

Subtotal	**22 230.4**	**—**	**22 230.4**	**11**	**—**	**11**
Total (1) and (2)	**88 044.0**	**4 973.6**	**93 017.6**	**156**	**16**	**172**

7. In implementing the actions mandated by the 2005 World Summit Outcome, under section 1 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007 (A/60/6) two additional components would be added, namely, "E: Ethics office" and "F: Independent oversight advisory committee". These two new components are explained below.

Ethics office

Resource requirements: $3,801,100

8. In accordance with paragraph 161 (d) of the 2005 World Summit Outcome (resolution 60/1), the General Assembly welcomed the efforts of the Secretary-General to ensure ethical conduct, more extensive financial disclosure for United Nations officials and enhanced protection for those who reveal wrongdoing within the Organization. The Assembly urged the Secretary-General to scrupulously apply the existing standards of conduct and to develop a system-wide code of ethics for all United Nations personnel. In that regard, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit details on an ethics office with independent status, which he intends to create, during the sixtieth session.

9. In response to that request, the establishment of an ethics office with liaison offices at the United Nations Offices at Geneva, Vienna and Nairobi is being proposed with a view to providing the necessary capacity and advice on all ethics-related matters. The ethics office would serve as the focal point on ethics issues for the Secretariat, including the regional commissions, offices away from Headquarters and field and peacekeeping missions. The office would closely cooperate with the United Nations funds and programmes with a view to their being an integral part of the United Nations ethics infrastructure.

10. The objective of the ethics office would be to achieve the highest standards of integrity as required by the Charter of the United Nations, and thereby maintain and enhance confidence in the United Nations, through:

(a) Fostering a culture of ethics, transparency and accountability;

(b) Setting and disseminating standards for appropriate professional conduct;

(c) Providing leadership, management and oversight of the United Nations ethics infrastructure.

11. The ethics office would maintain strict confidentiality concerning matters brought to its attention. It would not replace any existing mechanism available to staff and managers for the resolution of grievances or the reporting of misconduct. The core functions of the office would be as follows:

(a) Financial disclosure programme: the disclosure programme provides a mechanism for determining actual or potential conflicts of interest between the responsibilities of individuals as United Nations staff members, their private interests and activities and those of their spouse and/or dependants. This process allows staff members and the Organization to fashion appropriate protection against such conflicts. Financial disclosure requirements for senior staff are being significantly expanded and staff involved in procurement and investment functions will also be subject to financial disclosure requirements;

(b) Protection of staff against retaliation for reporting misconduct: the office would provide a secure environment where staff and others can feel free to consult on ethical issues on a confidential basis. The office would also provide protection against retaliation to persons who report misconduct. The programme would be designed to encourage good faith reporting of misconduct and the solicitation of advice on conduct, as well as to discourage interference with or retaliation against individuals engaged in such reporting. The functions of the office in respect of protection against retaliation for reporting misconduct would include receipt of complaints, keeping a confidential record of complaints, conducting a preliminary review of each complaint to ascertain if there is a credible case of retaliation and determining appropriate follow-up action;

(c) Advisory function: the office would provide confidential advice and guidance to staff on ethical issues (for example, conflict of interest), including administering an ethics helpline, as well as guidance to staff and management on ethics issues in a neutral, non-judgemental and strictly confidential environment. It would keep a record of advice provided in its confidential case-tracking system and database;

(d) Standard-setting, training and education on ethics issues, in coordination with the Office of Human Resources Management: the ethics office will work with the Office of Human Resources Management on supplementing and explaining the existing staff regulations and rules and standards of conduct in a user-friendly way. It will maintain oversight of the ethics infrastructure and recommend changes to rules and standards or other factors, as required, to improve such infrastructure, including amendments to the financial disclosure rules, as necessary. Regarding training and education, it will be essential for the office to raise

awareness throughout the Organization as to its establishment and functions, as well as the implementation of new and expanded programmes, including protection against retaliation, the financial disclosure programme, annual ethics training and staff/management responsibilities in connection with these programmes. It will also develop specialized training modules for senior managers and for officials working in specialized and/or sensitive areas, including procurement, recruitment and investment;

(e) Making appropriate referrals: the ethics office will develop a working relationship with other offices/departments to ensure satisfactory coordination, consistent advice on law and policy and the making of appropriate referrals and/or recommendations;

(f) Annual reporting to the Secretary-General on the types of issues raised and patterns and trends identified.

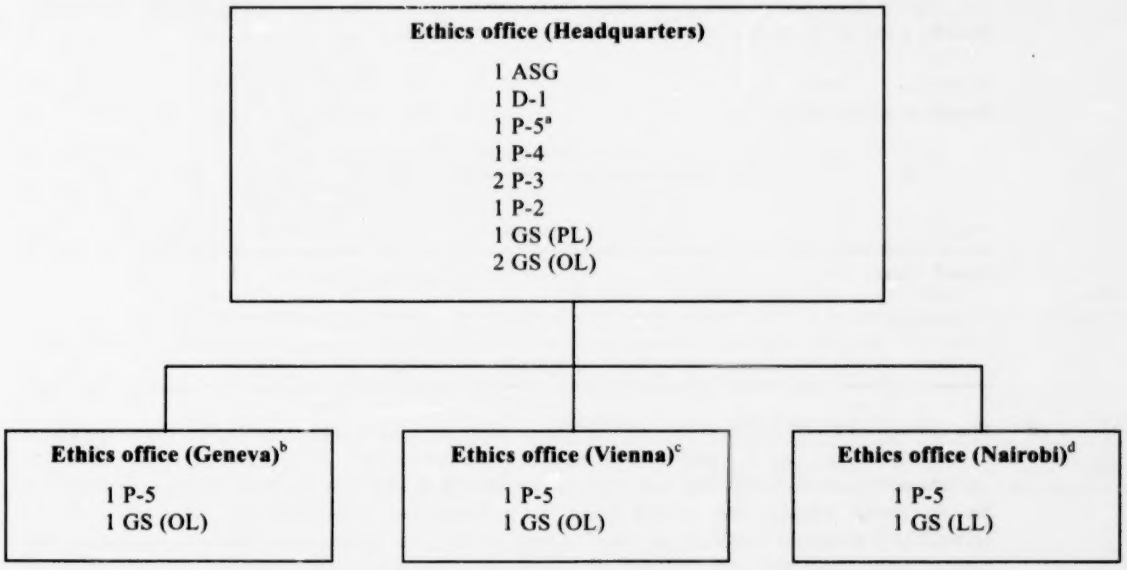
Table 6
Resource requirements

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)			*Posts*		
Category	*2006-2007 estimate*	*Change*	*Total*	*2006-2007 estimate*	*Change*	*Total*
Regular budget						
Post	—	2 406.1	2 406.1	—	16	16
Non-post	—	1 395.0	1 395.0	—	—	—
Total	**—**	**3 801.1**	**3 801.1**	**—**	**16**	**16**

12. The amount of $2,406,100 under posts provides for the establishment of 16 posts (1 ASG, 1 D-1, 4 P-5, 1 P-4, 2 P-3, 1 P-2, 1 General Service/Principal level, 4 General Service (Other level) and 1 General Service (Local level). The ethics office will be headed by an Assistant Secretary-General, appointed for a non-renewable five-year term, who would report directly to the Secretary-General. A director of the ethics office at the D-1 level would be responsible for exercising oversight and management of all functions of the office. A senior ethics officer at the P-5 level at Headquarters would be responsible for providing ethics advice, receiving complaints of retaliation and determining appropriate course of action, ensuring implementation of the financial disclosure programme and maintaining liaison with senior ethics officers in offices away from Headquarters and with field and peacekeeping missions. There would be three senior ethics officers acting as focal points on ethics issues for the United Nations Offices at Geneva, Vienna and Nairobi. The incumbents of such posts would be responsible for maintaining close liaison with the office at Headquarters in order to ensure consistency of advice on law and policy. It is envisioned that the senior ethics officer located in Vienna will also act as focal point for the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. Similarly, the senior ethics officer located in Nairobi will be the focal point for the Economic Commission for Africa, the senior ethics officer in Geneva would be the focal point for the Economic Commission for Europe, and the senior ethics officer in New York would be the focal point for the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. The work of the ethics office will be further supported by two ethics officers at the P-4 and P-3 levels, an administrative officer at the P-3 level and an associate ethics officer at the P-2 level. Six General Service staff (1 General Service (Principal level), 4 General Service (Other level) and 1 General Service (Local level)) will provide administrative and secretarial backstopping for the ethics office and the three liaison offices.

13. The estimated requirements under non-post in the amount of $1,395,000 would provide for (a) consultancy fees ($1,100,000) for the review of financial disclosure forms to be carried out by independent financial experts in order to safeguard the confidentiality of the private financial information of senior officials, (b) official travel of the Assistant Secretary-General and the staff of the office ($151,100), (c) operating expenses to cover the requirements of the office, including: communications ($37,900); maintenance of office automation equipment (centrally provided network and software support) and other equipment ($59,000); supplies and materials ($3,100); and the acquisition of office furniture and equipment ($43,900).

Ethics office



Abbreviations: GS (PL), General Service (Principal level); GS (OL), General Service (Other level); LL, Local level.

[a] Also acts as focal point for the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean.

[b] Also acts as focal point for the Economic Commission for Europe.

[c] Also acts as focal point for the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.

[d] Also acts as focal point for the Economic Commission for Africa.

Independent oversight advisory committee

Resource requirements: $1,172,500

14. In paragraph 164 (c) of the 2005 World Summit Outcome, the General Assembly recognized that additional measures were needed to enhance the independence of the oversight structures. The Assembly therefore requested the Secretary-General to submit detailed proposals for the creation of an independent oversight advisory committee, including its mandate, composition, selection process and qualification of experts, for its consideration at the sixtieth session.

15. A comprehensive report detailing the mandate, composition, selection process and qualification of experts of the independent oversight advisory committee will be the subject of a separate report to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session. However, pending the decision of the Assembly on that report, provisional resources have been included for the functioning of the committee, including the establishment of a small secretariat support unit.

Table 7
Resource requirements

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)			*Posts*		
Category	*2006-2007 estimate*	*Change*	*Total*	*2006-2007 estimate*	*Change*	*Total*
Regular budget						
Post	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-post	—	1 172.5	1 172.5	—	—	—
Total	**—**	**1 172.5**	**1 172.5**	**—**	**—**	**—**

16. The amount of $1,172,500 would provide for general temporary assistance ($570,400), equivalent to the services of one P-4 and one General Service (Other level) staff, for 12 work months to provide administrative and logistical support for the work of the committee experts. In particular, the secretariat support unit would assist on a temporary basis with the preparation of the committee's biannual meetings as well as provide support during and after the meetings. The support unit would also play a logistical liaison role between the independent oversight advisory committee, the oversight bodies and the General Assembly.

17. The estimated requirements under non-post in the amount of $602,100 would provide for (a) consultancy fees ($70,000) for independent investigations of matters brought to the attention of the committee, (b) travel and subsistence allowance ($513,000) of expert members of the committee, and (c) general operating expenses ($19,100), including: communications ($4,700); maintenance of office automation equipment (centrally provided network and software support) and other equipment ($9,300); supplies and materials ($400); and the acquisition by the office of automation equipment ($4,700).

Section 2
General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management

Table 8
Requirements by component and source of funds

(1) *Regular budget*

Component	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)			Posts		
	2006-2007 estimate	Change	Total	2006-2007 estimate	Change	Total
A. Policymaking organs						
1. General Assembly	357.1	—	357.1	—	—	—
2. Special Committee	498.3	—	498.3	—	—	—
B. Executive direction and management	2 861.5	—	2 861.5	9	—	9
C. Programme of work						
1. Conference management, New York	334 224.5	3 111.5	337 336.0	1 162	—	1 162
2. Conference management, Geneva	192 383.5	4 000.0	196 383.5	655	—	655
3. Conference management, Vienna[a]	42 979.1	—	42 979.1	—	—	—
4. Conference management, Nairobi	12 709.2	—	12 709.2	52	—	52
D. Programme support	4 116.7	—	4 116.7	21	—	21
Subtotal	**590 129.9**	**7 111.5**	**597 241.4**	**1 899**	**—**	**1 899**

(2) *Extrabudgetary*

Subtotal	**26 642.6**	**—**	**26 642.6**	**89**	**—**	**89**
Total (1) and (2)	**616 772.5**	**7 111.5**	**623 884.0**	**1 988**	**—**	**1 988**

[a] Net budget.

1. Conference management, New York

Subprogramme 2
Planning, development and coordination of conference services

Additional resource requirements: $3,111,500

18. By paragraphs 97 to 103 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome, the General Assembly decided to establish a Peacebuilding Commission as an intergovernmental advisory body reporting to the Assembly. Its main purpose is to bring together all relevant actors to marshal resources and advise on and propose integrated strategies for post-conflict peacebuilding and recovery.

19. The General Assembly remains seized of the modalities relating to the establishment of the Peacebuilding Commission. That notwithstanding, requirements relating to the substantive servicing of the Peacebuilding Commission are addressed under section 3, Political affairs. As regards the conference-servicing of the Commission activities, following respective consultations, it is estimated that the Peacebuilding Commission will hold some 50 meetings during the biennium 2006-2007. The Commission would operate in the six official languages of the Organization, and its proceedings would be supported by summary records also in all official languages. It is

foreseen that in the biennium 2006-2007 the Commission may have up to 20 pre-session and 20 post-session documents. On that basis, it is estimated at this stage that additional resources in the amount of $2,181,600 would be required for conference-servicing of meetings of the Peacebuilding Commission during the biennium 2006-2007. These estimates are provisional in nature and may be revised upon finalization of the modalities and arrangements for activities of the Peacebuilding Commission. The activities of the Peacebuilding Commission represent an addition to the programme of work under section 2 of the proposed programme budget.

20. By paragraph 155 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome, the Economic and Social Council would promote global dialogue and partnership on global policies and trends in the economic, social, environmental and humanitarian fields. For this purpose, the Council would serve as a quality platform for high-level engagement among Member States and with the international financial institutions, the private sector and civil society on emerging global trends, policies and action and would develop its ability to respond better and more rapidly to developments in the international economic, environmental and social fields.

21. Pursuant to paragraph 155 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome, it is envisaged that a ministerial-level substantive review meeting would be held annually beginning in 2006. Interpretation services for the meetings would be provided in all six official languages. It is estimated at this stage that additional resources in the amount of $617,400 would be required for conference-servicing of two annual ministerial-level substantive review meetings during the biennium 2006-2007. These activities represent an addition to the programme of work for the biennium 2006-2007 under section 2 of the proposed programme budget.

22. Paragraph 155 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome also stipulates that the Economic and Social Council would hold a biennial high-level Development Cooperation Forum to review trends in international development cooperation, including strategies, policies and financing, promote greater coherence among the development activities of different development partners and strengthen the links between the normative and operational work of the United Nations.

23. Interpretation services for the Forum would be provided in all six official languages. It is estimated at this stage that additional resources in the amount of $312,500 would be required for conference-servicing of the Forum during the biennium 2006-2007. This activity represents an addition to the programme of work for the biennium 2006-2007 under section 2 of the proposed programme budget.

Table 9
Resource requirements

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)			*Posts*		
Category	*2006-2007 estimate*	*Change*	*Total*	*2006-2007 estimate*	*Change*	*Total*
Regular budget						
Post	15 282.3	—	15 282.3	88	—	88
Non-post	48 305.7	3 111.5	51 417.2	—	—	—
Subtotal	**63 588.0**	**3 111.5**	**66 699.5**	**88**	**—**	**88**
Extrabudgetary	1 483.9	—	1 483.9	—	—	—
Total	**65 071.9**	**3 111.5**	**68 183.4**	**88**	**—**	**88**

24. The amount of $3,111,500 would provide for temporary assistance for meetings for conference-servicing of the meetings of: (a) the Peacebuilding Commission ($2,181,600), (b) the annual ministerial-level substantive review meetings ($617,400), and (c) the high-level Development Cooperation Forum ($312,500) to be held during the biennium 2006-2007.

2. Conference management, Geneva

Subprogramme 2
Planning, development and coordination of conference services

Additional resource requirements: $4,000,000

25. By paragraph 157 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome, the General Assembly resolved to create a Human Rights Council. The Human Rights Council will be responsible for promoting universal respect for the protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind and in a fair and equal manner.

26. The substantive requirements for servicing the activities of the Human Rights Council are addressed under section 23, Human rights. The conference-servicing requirements for the activities of the Council during the biennium 2006-2007, will be defined on basis of the outcome of consultations on modalities, functions, procedures and working methods of the Council to be conducted by the President of the General Assembly with Member States under the terms of paragraph 160 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome. For the time being it is foreseen that the servicing of the meetings of the Council will be met by utilizing the conference-servicing provision allocated in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007 for activities of the Commission on Human Rights. Furthermore, bearing in mind the expected continuing nature of activities of the Council during the biennium, it is estimated that its overall conference-servicing workload may exceed the workload of the Commission. With this in mind, it is felt that an additional provision of $4,000,000 should be allocated at this stage for the Council for the biennium 2006-2007, on a tentative basis, in order to ensure uninterrupted servicing of its activities. The overall requirements would be estimated again at a later stage and relating proposals submitted to the Assembly, based on the outcome of activities detailed in paragraph 160 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome.

Table 10
Resource requirements

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)			*Posts*		
Category	*2006-2007 estimate*	*Change*	*Total*	*2006-2007 estimate*	*Change*	*Total*
Regular budget						
Post	14 194.8	—	14 194.8	65	—	65
Non-post	17 236.6	4 000.0	21 236.6	—	—	—
Subtotal	**31 431.4**	**4 000.0**	**35 431.4**	**65**	**—**	**65**
Extrabudgetary	323.8	—	323.8	1	—	1
Total	**31 755.2**	**4 000.0**	**35 755.2**	**66**	**—**	**66**

27. The amount of $4,000,000 would provide for the additional temporary assistance for meetings provision needed for servicing of meetings of the Human Rights Council during the biennium 2006-2007 as detailed in paragraph 26 above.

Section 3
Political affairs

Table 11
Requirements by component and source of funds

(1) *Regular budget*

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)			*Posts*		
Component	*2006-2007 estimate*	*Change*	*Total*	*2006-2007 estimate*	*Change*	*Total*
A. Department of Political Affairs	59 581.4	3 467.4	63 048.8	207	18	225
B. Special political missions	355 949.3	—	355 949.3	—	—	—
C. Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process	13 839.0	—	13 839.0	56	—	56
D. Peacebuilding Support Office	—	4 175.2	4 175.2	—	21	21
Subtotal	**429 369.7**	**7 642.6**	**437 012.3**	**263**	**39**	**302**

(2) *Extrabudgetary*

Subtotal	**11 946.1**	—	**11 946.1**	—	—	—
Total (1) and (2)	**441 315.8**	**7 642.6**	**448 958.4**	**263**	**39**	**302**

28. In implementing the actions mandated by the 2005 World Summit Outcome under section 3, Political affairs, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007 (A/60/6 (Sect. 3)), additions to the proposed outputs and resource requirements for the Department of Political Affairs, as well as the addition of a component under the section, namely "D. Peacebuilding support office", would be required.

A. Department of Political Affairs

Table 12
Requirements by component and source of funds

(1) *Regular budget*

Component	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)			Posts		
	2006-2007 estimate	Change	Total	2006-2007 estimate	Change	Total
1. Policymaking organs	—	—	—	—	—	—
Security Council	218.4	—	218.4	—	—	—
Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People	64.8	—	64.8	—	—	—
Subtotal 1	**283.2**	**—**	**283.2**	**—**	**—**	**—**
2. Executive direction and management	8 188.8	556.7	8 745.5	29	3	32
Subtotal 2	**8 188.8**	**556.7**	**8 745.5**	**29**	**3**	**32**
3. Programme of work	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prevention, control and resolution of conflicts	21 196.7	2 737.3	23 934.0	76	15	91
Electoral assistance	4 836.0	—	4 836.0	16	—	16
Security Council affairs	12 921.4		12 921.4	52		52
Decolonization	1 420.8	—	1 420.8	5	—	5
Question of Palestine	5 826.7	—	5 826.7	16	—	16
Subtotal 3	**46 201.6**	**2 737.3**	**48 938.9**	**165**	**15**	**180**
4. Programme support	4 907.8	173.4	5 081.2	13		13
Subtotal 4	**4 907.8**	**173.4**	**5 081.2**	**13**		**13**
Total	**59 581.4**	**3 467.4**	**63 048.8**	**207**	**18**	**225**

(2) *Extrabudgetary*

Total	**11 125.7**		**11 125.7**	—	—	—
Grand total (1) and (2)	**70 707.1**	**3 467.4**	**74 174.5**	**207**	**18**	**225**

1. Executive direction and management

Additional resource requirements: $556,700

29. In paragraph 88 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome, the General Assembly urged the international community, including the United Nations, to assist States in building regional and national capacity to combat terrorism and invited the Secretary-General to submit proposals to the Assembly and the Security Council, within their respective mandates, to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations system to assist States in combating terrorism and to enhance the coordination of United Nations activities in that regard. Similarly, by paragraph 97, the Assembly established

the Peacebuilding Commission as an intergovernmental advisory body, and by paragraphs 98 to 105, the Assembly, inter alia, set out the functioning of that Commission. Furthermore, by paragraph 136, the Assembly, inter alia, renewed its commitment to support democracy by strengthening countries' capacities to implement the principles and practices of democracy and resolved to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations to assist Member States upon their request.

30. The actions emanating from paragraphs 88, 97 to 105, and 136 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome, with regard to building capacities to combat terrorism, peacebuilding, and supporting democracy, will require strengthening the policy analysis capacity within the Department of Political Affairs. The Department has a key role in developing policy for the Secretary-General in a range of important areas, including conflict prevention, peacebuilding, peacemaking, supporting democracy and the fight against terrorism. The proposed strengthening of the policy analysis capacity of the Department includes the addition of three P-4 posts, as well as the reclassification of a P-4 post to the P-5 level in the Policy Planning Unit, and would provide for ensuring close coordination of peacebuilding activities of the proposed peacebuilding support office and the Department's work relating to conflict prevention and peacemaking and developing and implementing policy, linking the United Nations overall strategy to fight terrorism with the work of the Department in conflict prevention, peacemaking and peacebuilding. The Department would also have a focal point for democracy and for advising on the functioning of the Democracy Fund.

Table 13
Resource requirements: executive direction and management

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)			*Posts*		
Category	*2006-2007 estimate*	*Change*	*Total*	*2006-2007 estimate*	*Change*	*Total*
Regular budget						
Post	7 560.1	556.7	8 116.8	29	3	32
Non-post	628.7		628.7	—	—	—
Total	**8 188.8**	**556.7**	**8 745.5**	**29**	**3**	**32**

31. The resources of $556,700 indicated in the table above provide for the proposed three new P-4 posts, as well as for the upward reclassification of a P-4 post to the P-5 level, for the post of the chief of the Policy Planning Unit. The proposals for the new posts and the reclassification would augment the existing staffing complement of the Unit comprising two P-4 and two General Service (Other level) posts and enhance its capacity in policy coordination and policy development in the areas of peacebuilding activities, the fight against terrorism and democracy.

2. Programme of work

Table 14
Resource requirements by subprogramme

Subprogramme	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)			Posts		
	2006-2007 estimate	Change	Total	2006-2007 estimate	Change	Total
Regular budget						
1. Prevention, control and resolution of conflicts	21 196.7	2 737.3	23 934.0	76	15	91
2. Electoral assistance	4 836.0	—	4 836.0	16	—	16
3. Security Council affairs	12 921.4	—	12 921.4	52	—	52
4. Decolonization	1 420.8	—	1 420.8	5	—	5
5. Question of Palestine	5 826.7	—	5 826.7	16	—	16
Subtotal	**46 201.6**	**2 737.3**	**48 938.9**	**165**	**15**	**180**
Extrabudgetary	10 843.8	—	10 843.8	—	—	—
Total	**57 045.4**	**2 737.3**	**59 782.7**	**165**	**15**	**180**

Subprogramme 1
Prevention, control and resolution of conflicts

Additional resource requirements: $2,737,300

32. In paragraph 76 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome, the General Assembly, recognizing the important role of the good offices of the Secretary-General, including the mediation of disputes, supported the Secretary-General's efforts to strengthen his capacity in that area. Similarly, in paragraph 170, the Assembly supported a stronger relationship between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations, pursuant to Chapter VII of the Charter, and resolved, inter alia, to expand consultation and cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations through formalized agreements between the respective secretariats and, as appropriate, the involvement of regional organizations in the work of the Security Council, and to strengthen cooperation in the economic, social and cultural fields.

33. Strengthening the good offices role of the Secretary-General requires the Department of Political Affairs to have a sharper focus on analysis, mediation and mediation support, as well as an appropriate human resources strategy to ensure appropriate expertise and field experience. The United Nations is a key player in the field of mediation and the demand for its services continues to grow. The Organization can help not only to provide mediation for the peace but also to implement it and, to that end, to mobilize substantial international support and provide assistance in key areas. Regardless of the nature of mediation, the mediator needs to be proficient, experienced and adequately supported by a team with complementary skills, specialized expertise, logistical support and institutional memory. At present there is no dedicated capacity either to conduct mediation directly or to adequately support the efforts of the Secretary-General or his envoys. Closely linked to the need for a professional mediation capacity is the need for better information and analysis. The efforts of the Secretary-General to strengthen the capacity of his good offices, including the mediation of disputes, requires the establishment of a dedicated mediation support unit, which would provide thematic and operational support to the United Nations mediators.

34. Strengthening of the Secretary-General's good offices will also require strengthening the mediation support capacity of the regional divisions of the Department of Political Affairs. In-depth analysis of issues and thorough knowledge of the regions and countries concerned are essential for any mediation efforts to progress. To that end, the existing capacity of the regional divisions needs to be augmented in order to adequately support the Secretary-General's good offices function, including mediation.

35. The efforts of the Secretary-General to develop partnership with regional organizations have resulted in a "Framework of cooperation" between the United Nations and regional organizations. At the fifth high-level meeting between the United Nations and the regional organizations in July 2003, it was recognized that a focal point was needed at the United Nations to translate the cooperative framework into practice. Such a focal point would plan and organize meetings between the United Nations and regional organizations and coordinate or chair the special working group established by the Secretary-General to implement the decisions of those meetings. The deliberations of the sixth high-level meeting between the United Nations and regional organizations in July 2005 entails increased work for the period 2006-2007 in such areas as supporting the initiatives of African regional and subregional organizations to prevent, mediate and resolve conflict and supporting the development of capacity-building. The focal point would also be organizing, chairing or coordinating the preparation for the seventh high-level meeting. Accordingly, establishment of a dedicated focal point within the Department of Political Affairs to forge and build a stronger relationship between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations is proposed.

Outputs

36. In order to reflect the provisions of the 2005 World Summit Outcome, the following paragraphs in the narrative of subprogramme 1, Prevention, control and resolution of conflicts, of section 3 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007 (A/60/6 (Sect. 3)) would be modified as follows:

Paragraph 3.29 (b)

At the end of the subparagraph *add*:

(ix) Background papers, briefing notes and talking points on relevant thematic and cross-cutting issues for United Nations officials engaged in peacemaking or mediation processes;

(x) Policy papers and analyses on peacemaking best practice and lessons learned and on specific cross-cutting issues that frequently arise in peacemaking processes;

(xi) Proposals for enhanced institutional memory on peacemaking and mediation, including through systematic debriefings of officials involved in mediation efforts;

(xii) Briefings to United Nations and United Nations-supported mediators on United Nations standards, Security Council and General Assembly requirements, operating frameworks and requirements of implementing agencies and related issues;

(xiii) Training materials on peacemaking and mediation, including syllabi targeted at both senior officials currently engaged in mediation exercises and junior officers with responsibility for supporting mediation efforts and/or the potential to carry out direct mediation tasks in the future;

(xiv) Training courses and post-mediation fellowships for United Nations mediators, arranged through partnerships with appropriate training institutes;

(xv) Roster of senior officials suitable for peacemaking or mediation appointments;

(xvi) Comprehensive and current roster of experts, external and internal, on peacemaking and mediation;

(xvii) Maintenance and development of peacemaking databank, which will position the United Nations website as a unique resource for scholars and policymakers;

(xviii) Sustainable but flexible "peacemaking" partnerships and linkages with other intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations involved.

Table 15
Resource requirements: subprogramme 1

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)			*Posts*		
Category	*2006-2007 estimate*	*Change*	*Total*	*2006-2007 estimate*	*Change*	*Total*
Regular budget						
Post	20 431.9	2 556.9	22 988.8	76	15	91
Non-post	764.8	180.4	945.2	—	—	—
Subtotal	**21 196.7**	**2 737.3**	**23 934.0**	**76**	**15**	**91**
Extrabudgetary	9 412.7	—	9 412.7	—	—	—
Total	**30 609.4**	**2 737.3**	**33 346.7**	**76**	**15**	**91**

37. The resources of $2,556,900 under posts indicated in the table above provide for the proposed 15 new posts, including: (a) eight posts for the Mediation Support Unit (1 D-1, 2 P-5, 2 P-4, 2 P-3, and 1 General Service (Other level)); (b) four posts for strengthening the capacity for mediation support in the regional divisions (1 P-5 in each of the four regional divisions); and (c) three posts for strengthening the relationship between the United Nations and regional organizations (1 D-1, 1 P-3 and 1 General Service (Other level)). The provision of $180,400 in non-post costs provides for official travel of staff in connection with the provision of support for mediation efforts and cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations.

3. Programme support

Additional resource requirements: $173,400

38. The actions necessary to implement the requirements set out in the paragraphs 76, 88, 97 to 105, 136 and 170 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome and the corresponding substantive expansion in the Department of Political Affairs would also require additional resources for providing administrative and logistical support.

Table 16
Resource requirements: programme support

Category	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)			Posts		
	2006-2007 estimate	Change	Total	2006-2007 estimate	Change	Total
Regular budget						
Post	2 392.9	—	2 392.9	13	—	13
Non-post	2 514.9	173.4	2 688.3	—	—	—
Subtotal	**4 907.8**	**173.4**	**5 081.2**	**13**	**—**	**13**
Extrabudgetary	281.9	—	281.9	—	—	—
Total	**5 189.7**	**173.4**	**5 363.1**	**13**	**—**	**13**

39. The resources of $173,400 provide for general operating expenses such as communications and maintenance of office equipment ($127,300); furniture and equipment ($42,400) and supplies and materials ($3,700) relating to the proposed new staffing requirements of the Department.

D. Peacebuilding support office

Additional resource requirements: $4,175,200

40. In paragraph 104 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to establish, within the Secretariat and from within existing resources, a small peacebuilding support office staffed by qualified experts to assist and support the Peacebuilding Commission.

41. In accordance with the request contained in the above-mentioned paragraph, a peacebuilding support office would be established. The office would be located within the Executive Office of the Secretary-General and would be reporting to the Secretary-General through the Deputy Secretary-General. The primary functions of the peacebuilding support office would be to: prepare the substantive inputs for meetings of the Peacebuilding Commission, including by gathering and analysing information from members of the Peacebuilding Commission about their respective peacebuilding activities and financial commitments; provide high-quality inputs to the planning process for peacekeeping operations, working with lead departments, United Nations field presences and others; and conduct best practices analysis and develop policy guidelines as appropriate. The wide range of support functions that the peacebuilding support office would perform can be grouped and summarized in six core functions, as set out below:

(a) Strategies for peacebuilding and post-conflict recovery:

(i) Assist the Peacebuilding Commission in advising on and proposing comprehensive strategies for peacebuilding and post-conflict recovery;

(ii) At periodic intervals, assist the Peacebuilding Commission in reviewing progress towards peacebuilding goals;

(b) Inputs to planning process: provide high-quality inputs to the planning process for peacebuilding operations;

(c) Funding of peacebuilding and recovery activities:

(i) Assist the Peacebuilding Commission in providing information about the availability of funding for early peacebuilding and recovery activities through assessed, voluntary and standing funding mechanisms;

(ii) Advise the Peacebuilding Commission on how best to ensure sustained financing of recovery and development activities, including those typically underfunded;

(d) Other support to the Peacebuilding Commission:

(i) Prepare the substantive inputs for meetings of the Peacebuilding Commission;

(ii) Advise, through the Secretary-General or on his behalf, the chairperson of the Peacebuilding Commission on appropriate United Nations participation in its country-specific meetings and on other additional members to be invited to participate in country-specific meetings;

(iii) Advise the Peacebuilding Commission's Organizational Committee when it considers the relevance of requests from Members States for the advice of the Commission;

(iv) Assist the Peacebuilding Commission in making the outcome of its discussions available to all relevant bodies and actors of the United Nations, including the international financial institutions;

(v) Assist in the drafting of the annual report of the Peacebuilding Commission to the General Assembly;

(vi) Liaise with the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management, which will provide meetings services and support to the Peacebuilding Commission;

(e) Best practice on cross-cutting peacebuilding issues:

Conduct best practice analysis and develop policy guidance as appropriate;

(f) Representation and liaison:

(i) Represent the Secretary-General, at his request, at meetings of the Peacebuilding Commission's Organizational Committee;

(ii) Represent the Secretary-General, as necessary and at his request, at external meetings relevant to the work of the peacebuilding support office;

(iii) On behalf of the Secretary-General, liaise with the administrator of the standing fund for peacebuilding.

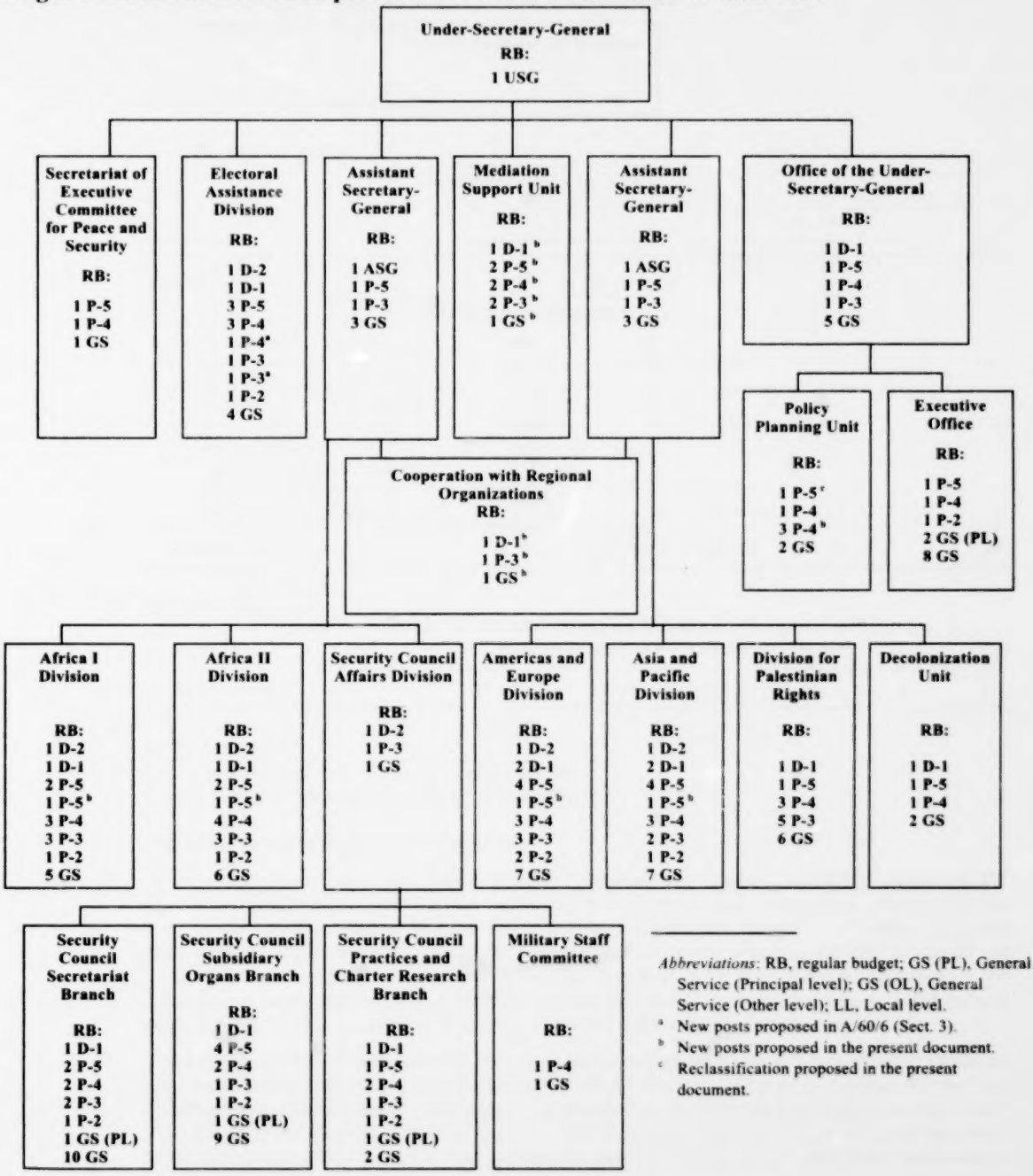
Table 17
Resource requirements

Category	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)			Posts		
	2006-2007 estimate	Change	Total	2006-2007 estimate	Change	Total
Regular budget						
Post	—	3 345.9	3 345.9	—	21	21
Non-post	—	829.3	829.3	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	**4 175.2**	**4 175.2**	—	**21**	**21**
Extrabudgetary	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	**4 175.2**	**4 175.2**	—	**21**	**21**

42. The amount of $4,175,200 provides for post and non-post resources. The resources under posts ($3,345,900) provide for the establishment of 21 posts (1 ASG, 1 D-2, 1 D-1, 3 P-5, 5 P-4, 5 P-3, 1 General Service (Principal level) and 4 General Service (Other level)). The Office would be headed by an Assistant Secretary-General for peacebuilding support, who would be responsible for the overall management and direction of the office. He/she would be assisted by a Deputy at the D-2 level and a chief of strategic planning at the D-1 level, who would provide strategic planning support. The office would be further supported by a chief of best practices at the P-5 level, two Senior Officers at the P-5 level, 10 other professional staff (5 P-4 and 5 P-3) and five General Service (1 Principal level and 4 Other level) staff who would provide administrative, research and backstopping support.

43. The estimated requirements under non-post items in the amount of $829,300 would provide for: (a) general temporary assistance ($89,000) and overtime ($65,000); (b) services of consultants required for in-depth studies of peacebuilding experience in particular countries or in relation to major thematic issues, or of financing mechanisms for early recovery and transition ($228,000); (c) official travel of the Assistant Secretary-General and the staff of the office ($253,300); and (d) general operating expenses, such as communications, maintenance of office automation equipment ($142,000), supplies and materials ($4,000) and furniture and equipment for the office ($48,000).

Department of Political Affairs
Organizational structure and post distribution for the biennium 2006-2007



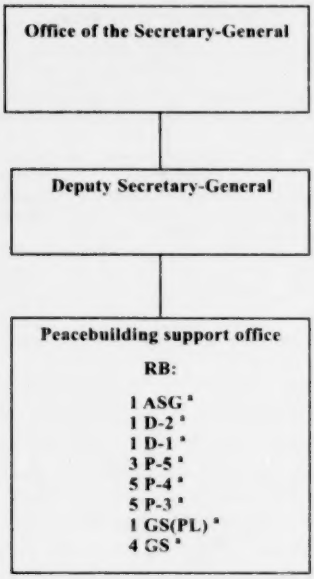
Abbreviations: RB, regular budget; GS (PL), General Service (Principal level); GS (OL), General Service (Other level); LL, Local level.

[a] New posts proposed in A/60/6 (Sect. 3).

[b] New posts proposed in the present document.

[c] Reclassification proposed in the present document.

Peacebuilding support office



Abbreviations: RB, regular budget; GS (PL), General Service (Principal level).

[a] New posts proposed in the present document.

Section 11
United Nations Support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development

Table 18
Requirements by subprogramme and source of funds

(1) *Regular budget*

Subprogramme	Resources (thousands of United States dollars) 2006-2007 estimate	Change	Total	Posts 2006-2007 estimate	Change	Total
Programme of work						
1. Coordination of global advocacy of and support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development	6 678.1	195.4	6 873.5	19	2	21
2. Regional coordination of and support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development	1 409.4	—	1 409.4	4	—	4
3. Public information and awareness activities in support of the New Partnership for Africa's Development	2 234.7	—	2 234.7	7	—	7
Subtotal	**10 322.2**	**195.4**	**10 517.6**	**30**	**2**	**32**

(2) *Extrabudgetary*

Subtotal	**526.0**	—	**526.0**	—	—	—
Total (1) and (2)	**10 848.2**	**195.4**	**11 043.6**	**30**	**2**	**32**

Subprogramme 1
Coordination of global advocacy of and support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development

Additional resource requirements: $195,400

44. In paragraph 68 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome, the General Assembly welcomed the substantial progress made by African countries in fulfilling their commitments, emphasized the need to carry forward the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development and reaffirmed its commitment to address the special needs of Africa, which is the only continent not on track to meet any of the goals of the Millennium Declaration by 2015. Paragraph 68 also set out a number of policy measures and practical actions that would have to be taken to build on and consolidate the effort to implement the New Partnership for Africa's Development.

45. The implementation of the measures envisaged under paragraph 68 would rest with the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa. Given its relatively small size, the Office of the Special Adviser has a limited capacity for internal redeployment in response to the expanded workload that will result from the adoption of paragraph 68 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome. There will thus be a need to strengthen the Office to enable it to perform its main functions, namely: (a) global advocacy to

promote international support for Africa; (b) coordination of the United Nations system support for Africa's development at the global level; (c) preparation of reports to intergovernmental bodies at Headquarters; and (d) provision of substantive support to the intergovernmental bodies during discussions on Africa's development. The adoption of the Summit Outcome will result in an expansion in all categories of activities currently performed by the Office, in particular, increased global advocacy work to promote international support for Africa and more analytical work on the progress on international support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development.

Outputs

46. In order to reflect the provisions of the 2005 World Summit Outcome in the programme of work of the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa for the biennium 2006-2007, the following paragraphs in the narrative of subprogramme 1, Coordination of global advocacy of and support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development, of section 11 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007 (A/60/6 (Sect. 11)) would be modified, as follows:

Paragraph 11.18 (b)

At the end of subparagraph (b) (ii) *add* Progress in the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development: detailed analysis of selected programmes and the role of international support (1);

At the end of subparagraph (b) (iii) *replace* (8) with (10);

After subparagraph (b) (iv) *add* a new category:

(v) Press releases, press conferences: liaison with the secretariat of the New Partnership for Africa's Development and the communications and advocacy cluster on the implementation of the advocacy and communication strategy; partnerships with media groups on issues on African development; press-briefings and participation in press conferences.

Table 19
Resource requirements

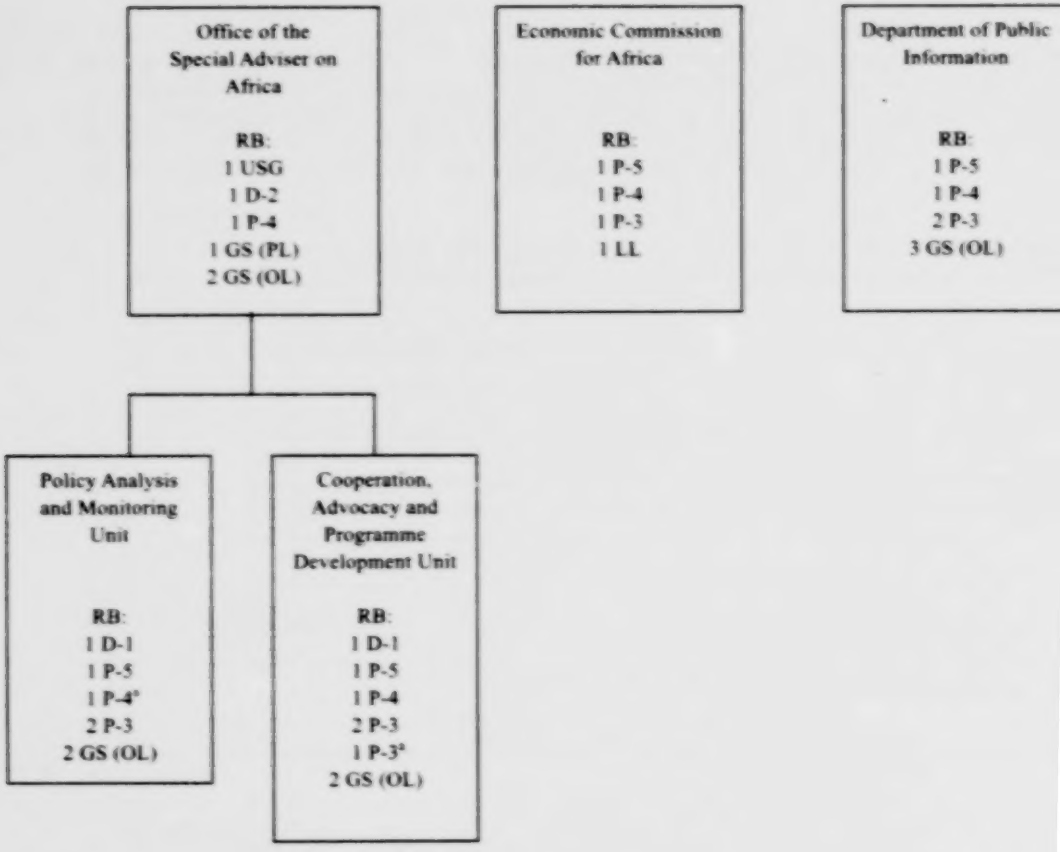
	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)			*Posts*		
Category	*2006-2007 estimate*	*Change*	*Total*	*2006-2007 estimate*	*Change*	*Total*
Regular budget						
Post	5 342.0	306.2	5 648.2	19	2	21
Non-post	1 336.1	(110.8)	1 225.3	—	—	—
Subtotal	**6 678.1**	**195.4**	**6 873.5**	**19**	**2**	**21**
Extrabudgetary	375.0	—	375.0	—	—	—
Total	**7 053.1**	**195.4**	**7 248.5**	**19**	**2**	**21**

47. The amount of $195,400 provides for additional resources under posts, partly offset by decreased requirements under non-post resources. The increase in posts reflects the establishment of two new Programme Officer posts (1 P-4 and 1 P-3) to enable the Office to better respond to its expanded workload. The two posts are proposed for the two units of the Office that respectively handle analytical work and advocacy, namely, the Policy Analysis and Monitoring Unit and the Cooperation, Advocacy and Programme Development Unit. The net decrease under non-post

resources ($110,800) reflects the anticipated reduced programme of work to be undertaken by consultants as a result of the establishment of the new post in the Policy Analysis and Monitoring Unit, whose functions will also cover studies on selected issues on support for Africa that were initially to have been carried out by consultants ($130,000), partly offset by additional requirements under general operating expenses, supplies and materials and furniture and equipment to accommodate the proposed two new posts.

United Nations Support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development

Organizational structure and post distribution for the biennium 2006-2007



Abbreviations: RB, regular budget; GS (PL), General Service (Principal level); GS (OL), General Service (Other level); LL, Local level.

[a]New post proposed in the present document.

Section 16
International drug control, crime prevention and criminal justice

Table 20
Requirements by component and source of funds

(1) *Regular budget*

Component	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)			Posts		
	2006-2007 estimate	Change	Total	2006-2007 estimate	Change	Total
A. Policymaking organs	1 190.7	—	1 190.7	—	—	—
B. Executive direction and management	747.8	—	747.8	1	—	1
C. Programme of work	30 084.6	1 021.5	31 106.1	106	4	110
D. Programme of support	1 020.7	—	1 020.7	—	—	—
Subtotal	**33 043.8**	**1 021.5**	**34 065.3**	**107**	**4**	**111**

(2) *Extrabudgetary*

Subtotal	**256 420.0**	**1 727.7**	**258 147.7**	**278**	**14**	**292**
Total (1) and (2)	**289 463.8**	**2 749.2**	**292 213.0**	**385**	**18**	**403**

Programme of work

Subprogramme 2
Services for policymaking and treaty adherence

Additional resource requirements: $828,000

48. In paragraphs 81 to 91 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome, the General Assembly: (a) welcomed the Secretary-General's identification of elements of a counter-terrorism strategy; (b) stressed the need to make every effort to reach an agreement on and conclude a comprehensive convention on international terrorism; (c) recognized that international cooperation to fight terrorism must be conducted in conformity with international law; (d) acknowledged the important role played by the United Nations in combating terrorism and stressed the vital contribution of regional and bilateral cooperation; (e) urged the international community, including the United Nations, to assist States in building national and regional capacity to combat terrorism and invited the Secretary-General to submit proposals to the Assembly and the Security Council to strengthen the capacities of the United Nations system to assist States in combating terrorism and to enhance the coordination of the United Nations activities in this regard; (f) stressed the importance of assisting victims of terrorism; and (g) supported efforts for the early entry into force of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism and strongly encouraged States to consider becoming parties to it expeditiously and acceding without delay to the 12 other international conventions and protocols against terrorism and implementing them.

49. The implementation of the above activities would rest with UNODC. For that purpose, UNODC will focus on: (a) implementing those elements of the comprehensive United Nations counter-terrorism strategy falling under its competence, especially the provision of specialized legal expertise for building the capacity of States to combat and prevent terrorism and to strengthen the legal regime against terrorism, taking fully into account the principles of good governance, respect for human rights and the rule of law in implementing the 12 universal legal instruments against terrorism; (b) promoting the ratification and implementation of the existing 12 universal legal instruments, the new International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, already adopted by the General Assembly, and the comprehensive convention against terrorism, which Member States have committed themselves to adopt in 2005; (c) reinforcing collaborative efforts with other relevant organizations, at both the international and regional levels.

50. These actions will require reinforcing core specialized expertise in the areas of the comprehensive United Nations counter-terrorism strategy, which fall under the mandates of the Terrorism Prevention Branch of UNODC, including the provision of related specialized expertise to and coordination with relevant bodies, such as the system-wide Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force for the comprehensive strategy. The reinforced expertise through increased staff resources will permit implementation of additional activities in the following core areas: (a) counter-terrorism policy advice to Governments and intergovernmental bodies, especially the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the General Assembly; (b) promotion and facilitation of international cooperation in criminal matters pertaining to counter-terrorism in the overall context of the implementation of the 12 universal legal instruments against terrorism, taking fully into account the principles of good governance, respect for human rights and the rule of law; (c) substantive coordination and joint initiatives in counter-terrorism with the United Nations entities, international and regional organizations; (d) ad hoc legal advisory services to Governments and the initiation of and substantive input for the backstopping of technical assistance delivery financed from extrabudgetary resources.

51. In paragraphs 24 (c) and 111 to 115 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome, the General Assembly: (a) made the fight against corruption a priority at all levels; (b) reaffirmed the need to work collectively to combat transnational crime; (c) urged all States to devise, enforce and strengthen effective measures to combat and eliminate all forms of trafficking in persons; (d) urged all States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties of the relevant international conventions on organized crime and corruption and, following their entry into force, to implement them effectively; (e) reaffirmed its commitment to overcome the world narcotic drug problem through international cooperation and national strategies to eliminate both the illicit supply of, and demand for illicit drugs; and (f) resolved to strengthen the capacity of UNODC within its existing mandate to provide assistance to Member States in carrying out those tasks upon request.

52. In response to these requests, UNODC will focus on: (a) reinforcing specialized substantive expertise and normative policy advice to Governments and intergovernmental bodies concerning accession to and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its supplementary Protocols and the United Nations Convention against Corruption; (b) strengthening its specialized technical expertise for effectively discharging its normative functions as the secretariats of the Conferences of the Parties to the Conventions, as well as to be able to provide assistance, including legal advisory services, to Member States for the ratification of or accession to the United Nations Conventions against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols and the United Nations Convention against Corruption; (c) reinforcing the provision of specialized assistance to requesting countries for implementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols and the Convention against Corruption, including assisting those countries in bringing their national legislation and institutional frameworks into compliance with the provisions of the Conventions, as well as in

building and enhancing their capacity to strengthen international cooperation as required by the Conventions, in accordance with the guidance to be provided by the Conferences of the Parties to the Conventions.

53. These actions will require strengthening of the mechanisms for promoting and reviewing the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime with its three Protocols and the United Nations Convention against Corruption.

Outputs

54. In order to reflect the provisions of the 2005 World Summit Outcome in the programme of work of subprogramme 2, Services for policymaking and treaty adherence, of section 16, International drug control, crime prevention and criminal justice, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007 (A/60/6 (Sect. 16)) the following paragraphs would be modified as follows:

Paragraph 16.40 (a)

At the end of subparagraph (a) (viii) b., *add* Questionnaires and report analysing the questionnaires on specific aspects of the Convention in the areas of prevention, criminalization, international cooperation and asset recovery (4);

At the end of subparagraph (a) (ix) c., *add* regional expert group meetings on commonly shared legal and other challenges for the ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (3); regional expert group on commonly shared legal and other challenges for the ratification of the Convention against Corruption (3);

Paragraph 16.40 (b)

At the end of subparagraph (b) (ii), *add* Legislative guide for the ratification and implementation of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (1); Legislative guide for the ratification and implementation of the comprehensive convention against terrorism (1);

At the end of subparagraph (b) (iv), *add* r. Model law on the criminalization chapter of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (1);

At the end of subparagraph (b) (vi), *add* inter-agency coordination and liaison through participation in and specialized input to relevant coordination meetings of Secretariat entities and intergovernmental organizations and mechanisms, especially the system-wide Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force for the comprehensive strategy; inter-agency coordination and liaison through participation in and specialized input of the new Conventions to relevant coordination meetings of intergovernmental organizations and mechanisms;

Paragraph 16.40 (c)

At the end of subparagraph 16.40 (c) (i) *add* ad hoc advisory services pertaining to the implementation of the universal legal instruments against terrorism, with special focus on incorporating the principles of good governance, respect for human rights and the rule of law in the fight against terrorism; ad hoc legal advisory services on the legal aspects of the new Conventions; ad hoc legal advisory services on legislative incorporation of the provisions of the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto; ad hoc legal advisory services on legislative incorporation of the provisions of the Convention against Corruption.

Table 21
Resource requirements

Category	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)			Posts		
	2006-2007 estimate	Change	Total	2006-2007 estimate	Change	Total
Regular budget						
Post	14 825.2	526.0	15 351.2	62	4	66
Non-post	2 220.1	302.0	2 522.1	—	—	—
Subtotal	**17 045.3**	**828.0**	**17 873.3**	**62**	**4**	**66**
Extrabudgetary	10 588.0	457.6	11 045.6	11	4	15
Total	**27 633.3**	**1 285.6**	**28 918.9**	**73**	**8**	**81**

55. The amount of $828,000 provides for additional resources under post and non-post resources. The increase for posts reflects the establishment of four new Programme Officer posts: (a) one new P-3 in the Terrorism Prevention Branch to provide specialized substantive expertise for reinforcing the implementation of the relevant elements of the comprehensive United Nations counter-terrorism strategy, especially the provision of specialized legal expertise for building States' capacity for combating and preventing terrorism, taking fully into account the principles of good governance, respect for human rights and the rule of law in implementing the 12 universal legal instruments against terrorism; and to coordinate with relevant bodies, such as the system-wide Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force for the comprehensive strategy; (b) one new P-3 in the Terrorism Prevention Branch to provide specialized expertise on the legal aspects of the substantive issues covered by the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism and the comprehensive convention against terrorism; and to plan and implement focused activities for promoting the ratification and implementation of these instruments; (c) one new P-3 in the Crime Conventions Section to provide specialized substantive expertise and activities for the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, including tasks related to the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition; the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air; service the Conference of the Parties of the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and foster collaboration with intergovernmental, non-governmental and business organizations; (d) one new P-3 in the Crime Conventions Section to carry out substantive and specialized tasks of the secretariat of the Conference of the States Parties of the Convention against Corruption, plan, conduct and provide substantive input for activities to promote international cooperation and asset recovery in the framework of the Convention and foster collaboration with intergovernmental, non-governmental and business organizations. The increase under non-posts resources ($302,000) reflects increased requirements under expert group meetings and contractual services in relation to the additional activities detailed above.

56. In addition to the regular budget resources that are being requested, the implementation of the draft outcome would require additional extrabudgetary resources. The estimated requirement of $457,600 would provide for four new posts (1 P-4, 1 P-2 and 2 General Service (Other level)) to provide for specialized substantive expertise and activities for the Convention against Corruption, to assist the Secretary of the Conference of Parties in carrying out the activities set forth in the Convention against Corruption and to provide administrative and clerical support.

Subprogramme 3
Technical assistance and advice

Additional resource requirements: $193,500

57. In paragraph 134 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome, the General Assembly recognized the need for universal adherence to and implementation of the rule of law at both the national and international levels and supported the idea of establishing a rule of law assistance unit within the Secretariat to strengthen United Nations activities to promote the rule of law, including through technical assistance and capacity-building. As envisaged in that paragraph, the rule of law would provide an orderly, predictable and legitimate framework for legal, economic, social and political security, safety from crime and violence, as well as transparency and accountability in institutions and processes of governance. Criminal justice systems can only be developed based on the rule of law, and the rule of law requires the protection afforded by an effective criminal justice system. The importance of effective interventions in the area of criminal justice reform in post-conflict societies is underscored by the increasing evidence that societies in conflict, post-conflict and transitional situations are particularly prone to rapid increases in organized crime, illicit trafficking and corruption.

58. There is a pressing need to strengthen the capacity of UNODC to both build and reform criminal justice systems to support the rule of law, most particularly in post-conflict and transitional societies and in relation to countering transnational threats such as organized crime and corruption (see para. 113 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome), including by providing the required specialized inputs to the proposed rule of law assistance unit. Effective and fair criminal justice systems are essential to maintaining the rule of law, and strengthening the rule of law lies at the heart of UNODC's mandate and expertise. In line with the functions of the Peacebuilding Commission, the proposed peacebuilding support office and rule of law assistance unit, UNODC has the mandate and potential to make a critical contribution to the overall work of the Secretariat in this regard.

Outputs

59. In order to reflect the provisions of the 2005 World Summit Outcome in the programme of work of subprogramme 3, Technical assistance and advice, of section 16 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007 (A/60/6 (Sect. 16)) the following paragraphs would be modified as follows:

Paragraph 16.45 (b)

At the end of subparagraph 16.45 (b) (ii), *add* guidelines and good practices on rule of law issues in post-conflict and transitional societies (1); guidelines and good practices on court reform and management (1); guidelines and good practices on penal reform, including alternatives to imprisonment and restorative justice (1);

At the end of subparagraph 16.45 (b) (iii), *add* development and publication of rule of law assessment tools and checklists to assist in the conducting of assessment missions by United Nations staff; development and dissemination of assessment tools and checklists for the conducting of assessments in the area of court reform management; development and dissemination of assessment tools and checklists for the conducting of assessments in the area of penal reform;

Paragraph 16.45 (c)

At the end of subparagraph 16.45 (c) (i) *add* assessment missions to post-conflict and transitional societies on court reform, court management and penal reform upon request (10);

At the end of subparagraph 16.45 (c) (ii) *add* training course on police oversight, service delivery and integrity; training course on court management, including management of case flows; training course on prison management and reform, including alternatives to imprisonment, sentencing options and restorative justice.

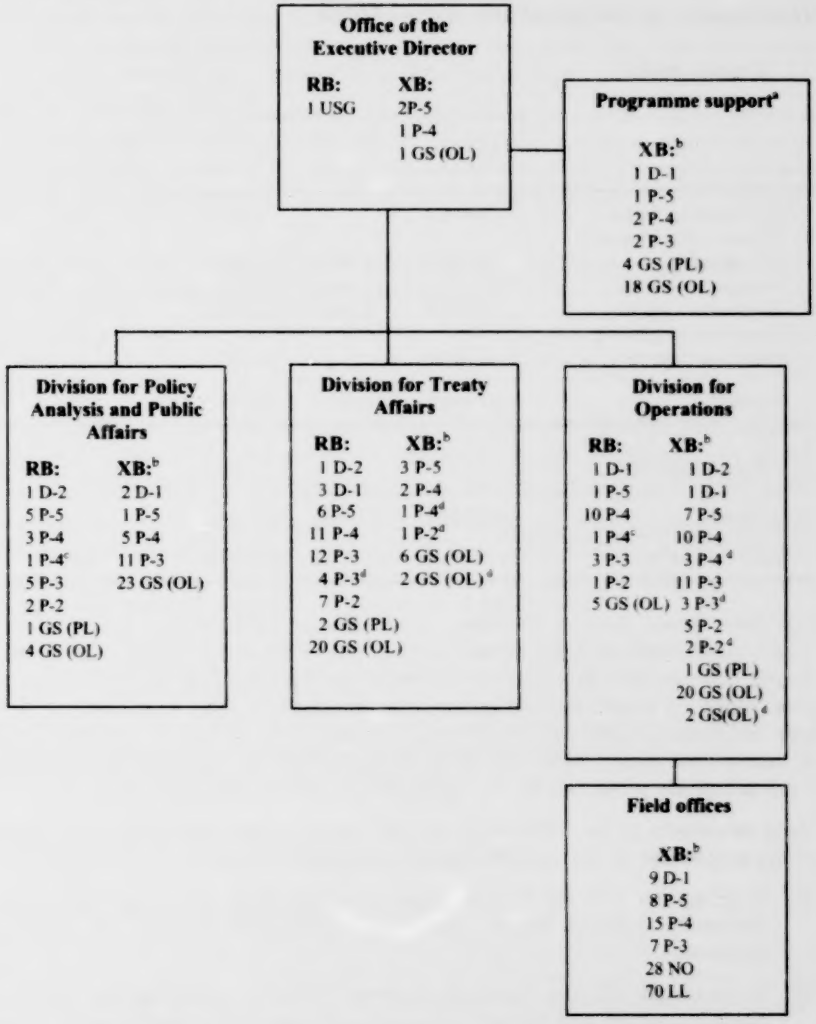
Table 22
Resource requirements

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)			*Posts*		
Category	*2006-2007 estimate*	*Change*	*Total*	*2006-2007 estimate*	*Change*	*Total*
Regular budget						
Post	5 624.7	—	5 624.7	22	—	22
Non-post	838.4	193.5	1 031.9	—	—	—
Subtotal	**6 463.1**	**193.5**	**6 656.6**	**22**	**—**	**22**
Extrabudgetary	221 616.0	1 270.1	222 886.1	193	10	203
Total	**228 079.1**	**1 463.6**	**229 542.7**	**215**	**10**	**225**

60. The amount of $193,500 provides for additional non-post resources under consultants, travel of staff and contractual services in relation to the additional activities detailed above.

61. In addition to the regular budget resources that are proposed, the implementation of the outcome document would require additional extrabudgetary resources. The estimated requirement of $1,270,100 would provide for 10 new posts (3 P-4, 3 P-3, 2 P-2 and 2 General Service (Other level)) to: (a) promote the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, in particular its three supplementary protocols, (b) promote the implementation of the Convention against Corruption by developing and backstopping activities to strengthen the efforts of Governments to curb corruption, (c) provide specialized substantive expertise and advisory services on some specialized aspects of the Convention against Corruption, (d) provide support as well as substantive and specialized expertise and advisory services on the rule of law in post-conflict and transitional societies, (e) provide specialized input on the rule of law and criminal justice reform issues, (f) provide specialized expertise and advisory service in the area of court reform and court management, (g) provide specialized expertise and advisory services in the area of penal and correctional reform and (h) provide administrative and clerical support.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
Organizational structure and post distribution for the biennium 2006-2007



Abbreviations: RB, regular budget; XB, extrabudgetary; NO (National Officer); GS (PL), General Service (Principal level); GS (OL), General Service (Other level); LL (Local level).

[a] Includes Financial Resources Management Service, Human Resources Management Service and Information Technology Service of the Division for Management, United Nations Office at Vienna and UNODC. All regular budget posts are presented in section 28F, Administration, Vienna.

[b] Extrabudgetary posts exclude temporary posts funded by technical cooperation projects.

[c] New posts proposed in A/60/6 (Sect. 16).

[d] New post proposed in the present document.

Section 23
Human rights

Table 23
Requirements by component and source of funds

(1) *Regular budget*

Component	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)			Posts		
	2006-2007 estimate	Change	Total	2006-2007 estimate	Change	Total
A. Policymaking organs	6 665.4	—	6 665.4	—	—	—
B. Executive direction and management	8 233.9	2 982.2	11 216.1	26	15	41
C. Programme of work	45 282.3	19 046.6	64 328.9	133	73	206
D. Programme support	6 894.6	2 194.9	9 089.5	24	5	29
E. Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus	417.0	—	417.0	—		—
Subtotal	**67 493.2**	**24 223.7**	**91 716.9**	**183**	**93**	**276**

(2) *Extrabudgetary*

Subtotal	**111 579.6**	**(1 698.6)**	**109 881.0**	**401**	**(6)**	**395**
Total (1) and (2)	**179 072.8**	**22 525.1**	**201 597.9**	**584**	**87**	**671**

62. The 2005 World Summit Outcome places human rights at the centre of the work of the Organization, acknowledging human rights as one of the three central pillars of the United Nations system, together with development and peace and security. The Summit Outcome recognizes that these issues are interlinked and mutually reinforcing and, with regard to human rights, reaffirms their universality, indivisibility and interdependence. In particular, section IV, Human rights and the rule of law (paras. 119-145), of the Summit Outcome reaffirms the commitment of Member States to actively protect all human rights, the rule of law and democracy.

63. Those paragraphs in the 2005 World Summit Outcome that entail programme budget implications for the programme of work of OHCHR are as follows:

(a) In paragraph 119, the General Assembly, inter alia, called upon all parts of the United Nations to promote human rights and fundamental freedoms in accordance with their mandates;

(b) In paragraph 123, the Assembly resolved further to strengthen the United Nations human rights machinery with the aim of ensuring effective enjoyment by all of all human rights and civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development;

(c) In paragraph 124, the Assembly resolved to strengthen OHCHR, taking note of the High Commissioner's plan of action, to enable it to effectively carry out its mandate to respond to the broad range of human rights challenges facing the international community, particularly in the areas of technical assistance and capacity-building, through the doubling of its regular budget resources over the next five years with a view to progressively setting a balance between regular budget and voluntary contributions to its resources, keeping in mind other priority programmes for developing countries and the recruitment of highly competent staff

on a broad geographical basis and with gender balance, under the regular budget, and supported its closer cooperation with all relevant United Nations bodies, including the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Security Council;

(d) In paragraph 125, the Assembly resolved to improve the effectiveness of the human rights treaty bodies, including through more timely reporting, improved and streamlined reporting procedures and technical assistance to States to enhance their reporting capacities and further enhance the implementation of their recommendations;

(e) In paragraph 126, the Assembly resolved to integrate the promotion and protection of human rights into national policies and to support the further mainstreaming of human rights throughout the United Nations system, as well as closer cooperation between the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and all relevant United Nations bodies.

64. Furthermore, by paragraph 157, one of the measures designed to strengthen the United Nations would be to create a Human Rights Council.

65. By paragraph 158, the Council would be responsible for promoting universal respect for the protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind and in a fair and equal manner.

66. By paragraph 159, the Council should address situations of violations of human rights, including gross and systematic violations, and make recommendations thereon, and should also promote effective coordination and the mainstreaming of human rights within the United Nations system.

67. In paragraph 160, the Assembly requested the President of the General Assembly to conduct open, transparent and inclusive negotiations, to be completed as soon as possible during the sixtieth session, with the aim of establishing the mandate, modalities, functions, size, composition, membership, working methods and procedures of the Council.

68. Paragraphs 157 to 160 of the Summit Outcome, relating to the creation of a Human Rights Council, entail significant potential programme budget implications. The General Assembly will be informed of these implications at the time of its consideration of the modalities, functions, size, composition, membership, working methods and procedures of the proposed Human Rights Council and any arrangements related to the transition from the Commission on Human Rights to the Council, in accordance with paragraph 160.

Executive direction and management

Additional resource requirements: $2,982,200

69. To help realize the vision of the 2005 World Summit regarding the centrality of human rights and to position itself better to implement its mandate (as outlined in General Assembly resolution 48/141), OHCHR needs to strengthen considerably its administrative and management capacities and to ensure that it can more effectively carry out its mandated tasks and serve as a full partner, within the United Nations and with Member States, national institutions, civil society and other interlocutors. This required increase in capacity is without prejudice to the resources that may be required to support the new Human Rights Council called for by the Summit.

70. To improve its capacity to prioritize, plan and assess the effectiveness of its work, OHCHR is creating a dedicated centrally placed policy, planning, monitoring and evaluation unit, which, working together with other parts of the Office and drawing on existing expertise, will help to ensure that the strategic vision of OHCHR is translated into concrete priorities and operational

plans. The unit will also contribute to the promotion of better linkages between the various programmes within the Office and to the more effective monitoring of impact and results.

71. Civil society organizations are key partners of the United Nations, particularly in the field of human rights, and are key actors in securing sustainable human rights protection at the national level. While OHCHR has been actively engaged with civil society for many years, the High Commissioner's plan of action (A/59/2005/Add.3) recognizes the need to strengthen this engagement and to ensure that it is comprehensive, proactive and strategic in order to best utilize and empower civil society in efforts to implement human rights. OHCHR will build stronger ties with civil society and work with them to contribute to long-term human rights achievements. It will prioritize the strengthening of civil society in designing OHCHR strategies and work to protect freedom of association. A senior civil society position will be created in OHCHR and tasked with providing leadership on this issue.

72. Among those actors with whom OHCHR works closely, human rights defenders have a special role in protecting human rights and battling impunity. OHCHR works with human rights defenders, particularly in the context of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on human rights defenders. As set out in the plan of action, the High Commissioner intends to strengthen work in this area.

73. In seeking to place human rights more centrally in the work of the United Nations, OHCHR will institute a number of measures. These include the strengthening of its representation, communication and substantive capacities at Headquarters in New York, where most core United Nations departments and agencies are headquartered and where policy discussions on matters of peace, security and development take place in the executive committees and their sub-bodies, the Security Council, the General Assembly and its committees and the Economic and Social Council.

74. In keeping with the Secretary-General's reform plan and the OHCHR plan of action, the New York office needs to increase its capacity to represent OHCHR at a sufficiently senior level in interdepartmental and inter-agency forums, with United Nations policymaking bodies and with Member States. It also needs to strengthen most immediately its capacity in the areas of rule of law, mainstreaming of human rights, the Millennium Development Goals, "action 2" (see A/57/387, action 2) and peace and security. It is noted in the plan of action that OHCHR must be especially active in the United Nations system and meet the challenge of fully integrating human rights issues into the core of the Organization's agendas for development and security (A/59/2005/Add.3, para. 75). It is also noted that the High Commissioner will strengthen her engagement with concerned organs and bodies of the United Nations in the areas of development and security (ibid., para. 135). In his report entitled "In larger freedom" (A/59/2005, paras. 144 and 145), the Secretary-General drew attention to the role of OHCHR in conflict prevention efforts and called upon the High Commissioner to play a more active role in the deliberations of the Security Council and the proposed peacebuilding commission. In paragraph 124 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome, Member States expressed their support for closer cooperation of OHCHR with all relevant United Nations bodies, including the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Security Council. OHCHR will undertake a feasibility study to determine whether other functions and personnel might better be located in New York (A/59/2005/Add.3, para. 153).

75. In all of its activities, OHCHR will need to strengthen significantly its communication capacity. Such capacity, combined with effective strategies, will be crucial to improving overall knowledge of human rights and to creating support for the work of OHCHR in the area of human rights. This increased capacity will also be required for OHCHR as it seeks to strengthen its partnerships with civil society, including through the establishment of a dedicated capacity in this regard.

Table 24
Resource requirements

Category	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)			Posts		
	2006-2007 estimate	Change	Total	2006-2007 estimate	Change	Total
Regular budget						
Post	7 555.6	2 552.9	10 108.5	26	15	41
Non-post	678.3	429.3	1 107.6	—	—	—
Subtotal	**8 233.9**	**2 982.2**	**11 216.1**	**26**	**15**	**41**
Extrabudgetary	7 292.8	—	7 292.8	30	—	30
Total	**15 526.7**	**2 982.2**	**18 508.9**	**56**	**15**	**71**

76. The amount of $2,982,200 provides for additional post and non-post resources. The increase for posts reflects the proposed establishment of 15 new posts: 6 for the New York office (1 Assistant Secretary-General, 3 P-4, 1 P-3 and 1 General Service (Other level)), 5 for the Communications Unit (1 P-4, 1 P-3 and 3 General Service (Other level)) and 4 for the Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Unit (1 D-1, 2 P-5 and 1 P-4). The non-post requirements of $429,300 provide for consultants and experts ($100,000), travel of staff ($210,400), external printing ($20,000), substantive skills development ($40,000) and other requirements related to the establishment of six new posts in the New York office, including general operating expenses ($43,600), supplies and materials ($1,200) and furniture and equipment ($14,100).

Programme of work

Table 25
Resource requirements by subprogramme

Subprogramme	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)			Posts		
	2006-2007 estimate	Change	Total	2006-2007 estimate	Change	Total
Regular budget						
1. Human rights mainstreaming, right to development, research and analysis	10 484.9	6 239.2	16 724.1	31	20	51
2. Supporting human rights bodies and organs	11 240.5	1 727.8	12 968.3	41	8	49
3. Advisory services, technical cooperation and field activities	15 807.3	8 671.0	24 478.3	43	39	82

Subprogramme	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)			Posts		
	2006-2007 estimate	Change	Total	2006-2007 estimate	Change	Total
4. Support for human rights thematic fact-finding procedures	7 749.6	2 408.6	10 158.2	18	6	24
Subtotal	**45 282.3**	**19 046.6**	**64 328.9**	**133**	**73**	**206**
Extrabudgetary	87 958.2	(1 698.6)	86 259.6	332	(6)	326
Total	**133 240.5**	**17 348.0**	**150 588.5**	**465**	**67**	**532**

Subprogramme 1
Human rights mainstreaming, right to development, research and analysis

Additional resource requirements: $6,239,200

77. The effective implementation of the High Commissioner's mandate to be active in meeting human rights challenges and preventing human rights violations, to coordinate human rights protection and promotion activities throughout the United Nations system and to enhance international cooperation for the promotion and protection of all human rights implies greater exercise of her leadership role on human rights issues. This, in turn, requires a strengthened capacity of OHCHR to develop expertise and make it available to Governments, international organizations and United Nations bodies, agencies, and departments; to conduct research and policy analysis; and to develop and validate methodological approaches to human rights work in various areas.

78. OHCHR will consolidate and strengthen substantive expertise on key human rights issues to better meet current and emerging human rights challenges and to support effective country engagement strategies and the exercise of leadership at the global level.

79. Over the biennium 2006-2007, the subprogramme will start increasing its capacity to promote rights-based approaches to the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals and poverty reduction strategies and to advance the right to development. It will build expertise on enhancing the legal protection of economic, social and cultural rights and ensuring that all its activities promote the indivisibility of human rights. It will establish a dedicated unit to deal with women's human rights and strengthen its capacity to work on the protection and empowerment of groups such as minorities, indigenous people, migrants and trafficking victims.

80. In order to promote more consistent rights-based approaches to United Nations peace and security activities, OHCHR will expand its capacity to provide advice and training to civilian police and military components of peace operations, to contribute expert legal and policy input to conflict resolution and peacebuilding efforts and to provide advice, as well as to design and implement programmes on rule of law and transitional justice issues.

81. As part of the action 2 programme, OHCHR is called upon to support country teams with advice and training on how to contribute to building strong human rights protection systems at the national level. In order to meet the demand arising from the implementation of action 2, OHCHR will need to strengthen its capacity to develop learning packages in cooperation with other agencies, provide training and provide ongoing substantive guidance and support to the action 2 advisers to United Nations country teams.

82. To ensure, especially in view of the expansion in its activities, that its work is carried out in a consistent and methodologically sound manner, OHCHR will also need to consolidate and strengthen its capacity to develop and validate methodologies and best practices in key areas such as human rights monitoring and investigations, education and training and integration of gender concerns into its programmes.

83. OHCHR will produce an annual thematic global human rights report to be used as a policy and advocacy tool, including by identifying and analysing priority human rights issues, trends and policies.

Outputs

84. In order to reflect the provisions of the 2005 World Summit Outcome in the proposed programme of work for the biennium 2006-2007, the following paragraphs in the narrative of subprogramme 1, Human rights mainstreaming, right to development, research and analysis, of section 23 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007 (A/60/6 (Sect. 23)) would be modified as set out below.

Paragraph 23.40

Reformulate subparagraphs (a) and (b) as follows:

(a) Servicing of intergovernmental and expert bodies:

(i) Commission on Human Rights:

a. Substantive servicing of meetings dedicated to human rights mainstreaming (4);

b. Parliamentary documentation: the integration of the human rights of women throughout the United Nations system (2);

(ii) Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights: parliamentary documentation: study entitled "Mainstreaming the right to development into international trade law and policy at the World Trade Organization" (1);

and add the following new subparagraphs:

(b) Other substantive activities:

(i) Booklets, fact sheets, wall charts and information kits: production of tools and training materials for United Nations country teams on strengthening national systems of protection for human rights, as described in the report of the Secretary-General on United Nations reform (A/57/387, paras. 50 and 51), and on access to justice, national accountability mechanisms and transitional justice issues;

(ii) Promotion of legal instruments: provision of expert advice to Member States upon request, as well as to United Nations entities and others, on: strengthening national systems of protection for human rights; the development and implementation of rights-based approaches to United Nations peace and security activities, including through the development of guidelines and procedures; access to justice, national accountability mechanisms and transitional justice issues; and design and implementation of investigations into human rights violations;

(iii) Development of methodological tools for human rights investigations and information gathering and analysis;

(c) Training courses, seminars and workshops: training courses for United Nations entities on strengthening national systems of protection for human rights and the use of tools and training materials (6); training courses for military and police peacekeepers (8); seminars and workshops on the development of guidelines and tools for military and police peacekeepers (2), the development of best practices on access to justice and transitional justice and guidelines and tools on rule of law issues (4) and human rights investigation techniques for OHCHR, United Nations peace operations and other entities;

(d) Non-recurrent publications: training materials, guidelines and other tools on human rights for military peacekeepers and United Nations civilian police; learning packages and guidelines on human rights investigations; and compilations of best practices.

Paragraph 23.42

Reformulate existing subparagraphs (a) to (d) as follows:

(a) Servicing of intergovernmental and expert bodies:

(i) General Assembly: parliamentary documentation: report of the Secretary-General on the right to development (2);

(ii) Commission on Human Rights:

a. Substantive servicing of meetings dedicated to the right to development (4);

b. Parliamentary documentation: report of the Working Group on the Right to Development (2) and of the high-level task force on the implementation of the right to development (2); the report of the High Commissioner on the right to development (2); concept document of the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights on the right to development (1);

(iii) Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights:

a. Substantive servicing of meetings on the right to development (2);

b. Parliamentary documentation: reports on the realization of the right to development in the context of the United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006) (2) and on the need to develop guiding principles on the implementation of existing human rights norms and standards in the context of the fight against extreme poverty (2); studies on the effects of debt on human rights (1), on the existing bilateral and multilateral programmes and policies for the right to development (1) and on the legal nature of the right to development and enhancement of its binding nature (1); working paper on themes related to the right to development (4);

(iv) Working Group on the Right to Development: substantive servicing of meetings: high-level task force on the implementation of the right to development (20);

and add the following new subparagraph:

(b) Other substantive activities:

(i) Booklets, fact sheets, wall charts and information kits: learning packages on rights-based approaches to development, poverty reduction, the Millennium Development Goals and human rights and the right to development; compilations of best practices; awareness-raising tools and kits (brochures, posters, etc.); booklets of frequently asked questions;

(ii) Promotion of legal instruments: provision of expert advice to Member States, United Nations entities and others on rights-based approaches to development, poverty reduction, Millennium Development Goals and human rights and the right to development.

Paragraph 23.44

(b) At the end of the subparagraph *add* an advisory panel of experts for the annual global human rights report

(c) (i) At the end of the subparagraph *add* global human rights report (2) and supporting background papers

(c) (ii) At the end of the subparagraph *add* tools and materials on the implementation of economic, social and cultural rights and awareness-raising materials on economic, social and cultural rights, on women's rights and on rights relating to minorities and indigenous peoples

Add a new subparagraph (c) (iii) as follows:

(c) (iii) Promotion of legal instruments: provision of expert advice on the implementation of economic, social and cultural rights and on the protection of women's rights and their integration into the work of OHCHR and the United Nations to Member States upon request and to United Nations entities and others

(d) (i) At the end of the subparagraph *add* best practices in promotion and protection of women's rights, including countering sexual violence: strengthening protection of victims of trafficking and awareness-raising; conducting regional seminars for the global human rights report

Table 26
Resource requirements

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)			*Posts*		
Category	*2006-2007 estimate*	*Change*	*Total*	*2006-2007 estimate*	*Change*	*Total*
Regular budget						
Post	9 199.5	3 479.2	12 638.7	31	20	51
Non-post	1 325.4	2 760.0	4 085.4	—	—	—
Subtotal	**10 484.9**	**6 239.2**	**16 724.1**	**31**	**20**	**51**
Extrabudgetary	12 768.0	—	12 768.0	37	—	37
Total	**23 252.9**	**6 239.2**	**29 492.1**	**68**	**20**	**88**

85. The amount of $6,239,200 provides for additional post and non-post resources. The resources under posts would provide for the establishment of 20 new posts (4 P-5, 10 P-4, 4 P-3 and 2 General Service (Other level)). Non-post resources provide for consultants and experts ($755,000), travel of staff ($394,000), contractual services ($1,295,000), supplies and materials ($130,000) and workshops/seminars ($186,000).

Subprogramme 2
Supporting human rights bodies and organs

Additional resource requirements: $1,727,800

86. In paragraph 125 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome, the General Assembly resolved to improve the effectiveness of the human rights treaty bodies, including through more timely reporting, improved and streamlined reporting procedures and technical assistance to States to enhance their reporting capacities and further enhance the implementation of their recommendations.

87. The United Nations human rights treaty system is one of the strengths of the United Nations human rights system. Although OHCHR has significantly expanded its support of the treaty bodies in recent years, the entire system requires increased attention in order to ensure the quality and timeliness of the work produced by the committees. Despite increased support of the committees, many States find the system onerous, as they are required to report separately to different treaty bodies, often on very similar or overlapping issues. Reports are delayed or, when submitted, are often inadequate and there is insufficient time to consider them. The concluding observations adopted by the treaty bodies often lack the precision needed to guide national reform efforts and are too often given insufficient attention by States.

88. Agreement on an expanded core document would reduce this burden. As a further means of addressing these and other challenges, the High Commissioner has proposed to look at ways to ensure more effective support of the treaty bodies as well as to allocate additional resources to strengthen national capacity and partnerships and to engage in the treaty implementation and monitoring process. Her office will also develop proposals for a unified standing treaty body, and in that connection will consider relocating the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to Geneva. These proposals will be put to the States parties of the seven core human rights treaties invited to an intergovernmental meeting in 2006 to consider options.

Outputs

89. In order to reflect the provisions of the 2005 World Summit Outcome in the proposed programme of work for the biennium 2006-2007, the following paragraphs in the narrative of subprogramme 2, Supporting human rights bodies and organs, of section 23 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007 (A/60/6 (Sect. 23)) would be modified as follows:

Paragraph 23.54 (a) (iii)

a. At the end of the subparagraph *add* intergovernmental meeting in 2006 on options for a unified treaty body system (1)

b. At the end of the subparagraph *add* report of the intergovernmental meeting on options for a unified treaty body system (1); background papers for the intergovernmental meeting (5)

Table 27
Resource requirements

Category	*Resources (thousands of United States dollars)*			*Posts*		
	2006-2007 estimate	*Change*	*Total*	*2006-2007 estimate*	*Change*	*Total*
Regular budget						
Post	11 064.6	1 287.8	12 352.4	41	8	49
Non-post	175.9	440.0	615.9	—	—	—
Subtotal	**11 240.5**	**1 727.8**	**12 968.3**	**41**	**8**	**49**
Extrabudgetary	21 317.0	—	21 317.0	26	—	26
Total	**32 557.5**	**1 727.8**	**34 285.3**	**67**	**8**	**75**

90. The amount of $1,727,800 provides for additional post and non-post resources. The resources under posts would provide for the establishment of eight new posts (2 P-5, 5 P-3 and 1 General Service (Other level)) to strengthen support and services for human rights treaty bodies. Non-post resources provide for consultants and experts ($30,000), travel of representatives from least developed countries ($370,000) (as an exception to General Assembly resolution 1798 (XVII), as amended) and travel of staff ($40,000).

Subprogramme 3
Advisory services, technical cooperation and field activities

Additional resource requirements: $8,671,000

91. It is mainly through action at the national level that international human rights obligations can be translated into reality. To this end, OHCHR will use a variety of tools, including technical cooperation and policy advice, monitoring, follow-up of recommendations and reports of special procedures and regional and country presences.

92. The OHCHR technical cooperation programme will be strengthened and more clearly built around clear, long-term strategies agreed with Governments and developed with the participation of civil society.

93. In order to engage effectively with countries, OHCHR needs to increase considerably its geographic expertise and country-focused staff and its capacity to channel the expertise and analysis developed within the United Nations human rights system, including the treaty bodies, to help overcome implementation gaps. Resources are required first of all to expand geographic capacity at Headquarters in order to improve the Office's ability to develop country engagement strategies. In addition, expanded deployment of staff in the field, largely through regional presences, on the basis of an analysis of deployment options that is currently under way, will enable OHCHR to develop a thorough knowledge of human rights problems on the ground, provide sound advice to Governments, United Nations and international agencies and other relevant actors and to develop and implement programmes tailored to the specific needs of each country and region.

94. Properly resourced and supported country and regional OHCHR offices can effectively support country engagement strategies, support human rights advisers attached to United Nations country teams in the area, undertake needs assessment missions for potential technical cooperation projects

and provide early warning of emerging protection gaps in a region. Greater engagement with countries will also allow OHCHR to provide more effective input into coordination structures and better advice and support to United Nations country teams.

95. OHCHR will also start consolidating and strengthening its capacity to rapidly deploy human rights staff in crisis or other situations where there is a need for human rights expertise at short notice, including in the areas of identification, predeployment training, rostering and effective administrative back-up. OHCHR is increasingly required to provide support and legal expertise in crisis or post-conflict situations for commissions of inquiry or fact-finding missions investigating serious and widespread human rights abuses. Support for such work is crucial, and developing OHCHR capacity in this area a priority.

Outputs

96. In order to reflect the provisions of the 2005 World Summit Outcome in the proposed programme of work for the biennium 2006-2007, the following paragraphs in the narrative of subprogramme 3, Advisory services, technical cooperation and field activities, of section 23 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007 (A/60/6 (Sect. 23)) would be modified as follows:

Paragraph 23.60

(b) Add the following subparagraphs:

(iv) Country engagement strategies;

(v) Early warning on situations which may develop into human rights crises;

(c) (i) At the end of the subparagraph *add* provision of: effective human rights input to United Nations coordination structures on country-specific situations or regional/subregional issues; support and legal expertise, upon request, in crisis or post-conflict situations for commissions of inquiry or fact-finding missions investigating serious and widespread human rights abuses; independent human rights needs assessments or programming missions for other United Nations agencies;

(c) (iii) At the end of the subparagraph *add* working with Governments and other stakeholders in the field to engage in the reporting process and follow up the recommendations made by treaty bodies and special procedures and decisions on individual complaints; development of good practices with regard to rapid response to human rights crises; assessment of technical and logistical needs to establish rapid response operations; deployment of start-up teams to support the establishment of OHCHR presences; deployment of rapid and/or short-term strengthening capacity to existing offices or United Nations resident coordinators to fill unforeseen protection gaps at the local level.

Table 28
Resource requirements

Category	*Resources (thousands of United States dollars)*			*Posts*		
	2006-2007 estimate	*Change*	*Total*	*2006-2007 estimate*	*Change*	*Total*
Regular budget						
Post	12 237.9	6 487.0	18 724.9	43	39	82
Non-post	3 569.4	2 184.0	5 753.4	—	—	—
Subtotal	**15 807.3**	**8 671.0**	**24 478.3**	**43**	**39**	**82**
Extrabudgetary	48 508.4	—	48 508.4	241	—	241
Total	**64 315.7**	**8 671.0**	**72 986.7**	**284**	**39**	**323**

97. The amount of $8,671,000 provides for additional post and non-post resources. The resources under posts would provide for the establishment of 39 new posts (9 P-5, 11 P-4, 10 P-3 and 9 General Service (Other level)). Non-post resources provide for general temporary assistance ($600,000), consultants and experts ($50,000), travel of staff ($196,000), external printing ($44,000), general operating expenses ($366,000), supplies and materials ($96,000), furniture and equipment ($32,000), seminars ($704,000) and grants and contributions ($96,000).

Subprogramme 4
Support for human rights fact-finding procedures

Additional resource requirements: $2,408,600

98. The special procedures of the Commission on Human Rights constitute an essential element of the international system in place for the protection of human rights. They have significantly grown in number over recent years, and servicing them now forms a major part of OHCHR support activities. This support will need to be further strengthened, particularly in view of the breadth and complexity of some of the thematic mandates.

99. Efforts have been undertaken to strengthen the analytical, communications, information and logistical assistance that the Office is mandated to provide to special procedures. As a result of such growing needs, OHCHR has increasingly resorted to the recruitment of human resources from extrabudgetary resources to provide the necessary assistance to the special procedures mandate-holders.

Outputs

100. In order to reflect the provisions of the 2005 World Summit Outcome in the proposed programme of work for the biennium 2006-2007, the following paragraphs in the narrative of subprogramme 4, Support for human rights thematic fact-finding procedures, of section 23 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007 (A/60/6 (Sect. 23)) would be modified as follows:

Paragraph 23.68

Add the following subparagraph:

(c) Training courses, seminars and workshops: workshops with partners of the special procedures at the regional level, in particular among States, the United Nations system,

in particular the United Nations country teams, national institutions and civil society organizations for a more effective contribution of the special procedures to OHCHR country engagement strategies; seminars with non-governmental organizations and other civil society actors to ensure that OHCHR programmes, in particular the system of special procedures, support the strengthening of civil society at the regional and national levels.

Table 29
Resource requirements

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)			*Posts*		
Category	*2006-2007 estimate*	*Change*	*Total*	*2006-2007 estimate*	*Change*	*Total*
Regular budget						
Post	5 112.3	1 698.6	6 810.9	18	6	24
Non-post	2 637.3	710.0	3 347.3	—	—	—
Subtotal	**7 749.6**	**2 408.6**	**10 158.2**	**18**	**6**	**24**
Extrabudgetary	5 364.8	(1 698.6)	3 666.2	28	(6)	22
Total	**13 114.4**	**710.0**	**13 824.4**	**46**	**0**	**46**

101. The amount of $2,408,600 provides for additional post and non-post resources. The resources for posts provide for the establishment of six P-3 posts, which represent conversions of existing posts funded from extrabudgetary resources. Non-post resources provide for consultants and experts ($80,000), travel of staff ($30,000) and seminars ($600,000).

Programme support

Additional resource requirements: $2,194,900

102. OHCHR is working in a concerted manner to strengthen its administrative capacity. The proposed expansion of OHCHR activities both in Geneva and in the field will entail additional administrative support requirements. Similarly, an increased capacity to promptly respond to human rights crises will need to be supported by adequate administrative and logistical structures. To meet current and future recruitment needs and ensure that suitably qualified staff respecting the principle of gender and geographic diversity is identified, OHCHR will need to develop and maintain rosters of candidates matching its various job profiles. OHCHR will also develop and systematically implement training programmes for both international and national OHCHR staff. This would entail additional resources for programme support and management services.

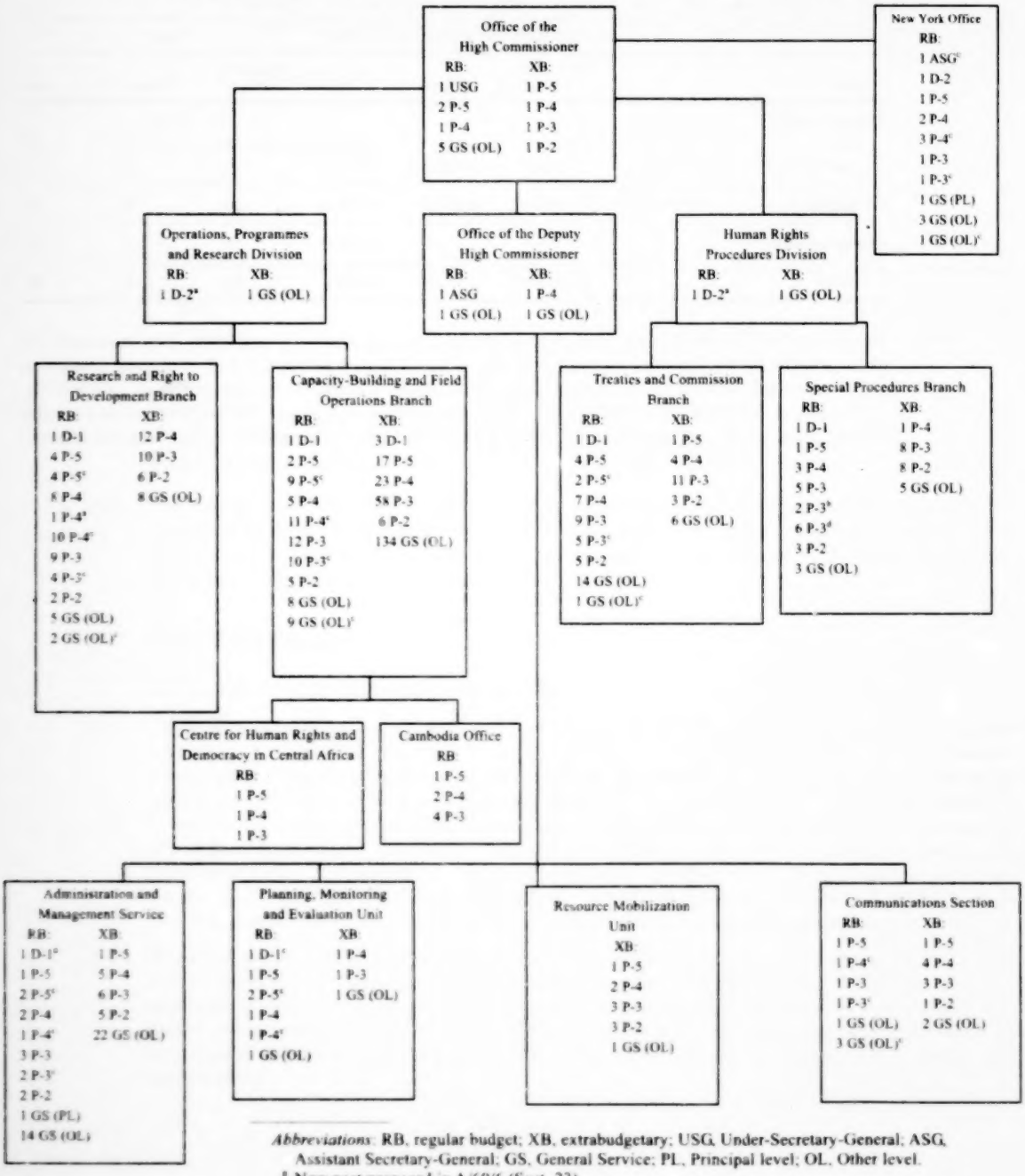
103. Finally, to ensure that it can effectively absorb the required increase in resources, OHCHR will seek to strengthen its administrative and management base, including through seeking to refine, in coordination with the Office of Human Resources Management, its recruitment policies such that they most appropriately respond to the Office's operational needs, respecting the requirements of competence and geographic and gender diversity while enhancing management capacity and accountability.

Table 30
Resource requirements

Category	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)			Posts		
	2006-2007 estimate	Change	Total	2006-2007 estimate	Change	Total
Regular budget						
Post	5 569.7	892.7	6 462.4	24	5	29
Non-post	1 324.9	1 302.2	2 627.1	—	—	—
Subtotal	**6 894.6**	**2 194.9**	**9 089.5**	**24**	**5**	**29**
Extrabudgetary	16 328.6	—	16 328.6	39	—	39
Total	**23 223.2**	**2 194.9**	**25 418.1**	**63**	**5**	**68**

104. The amount of $2,194,900 provides for additional post and non-post resources. The resources for posts provide for the establishment of five new posts (2 P-5, 1 P-4 and 2 P-3). Non-post resources provide for substantive skills development ($300,000), general operating expenses ($578,000), supplies and materials ($20,000) and office automation equipment ($404,200) related to the establishment of 87 new posts in OHCHR in Geneva and the establishment of five regional offices.

Human rights
Organizational structure and post distribution for the biennium 2006-2007


Office of the High Commissioner
RB: 1 USG, 2 P-5, 1 P-4, 5 GS (OL)
XB: 1 P-5, 1 P-4, 1 P-3, 1 P-2
New York Office
RB: 1 ASG[c], 1 D-2, 1 P-5, 2 P-4, 3 P-4[c], 1 P-3, 1 P-3[c], 1 GS (PL), 3 GS (OL), 1 GS (OL)[c]
Operations, Programmes and Research Division
RB: 1 D-2[a]
XB: 1 GS (OL)
Office of the Deputy High Commissioner
RB: 1 ASG, 1 GS (OL)
XB: 1 P-4, 1 GS (OL)
Human Rights Procedures Division
RB: 1 D-2[a]
XB: 1 GS (OL)
Research and Right to Development Branch
RB: 1 D-1, 4 P-5, 4 P-5[c], 8 P-4, 1 P-4[a], 10 P-4[c], 9 P-3, 4 P-3[c], 2 P-2, 5 GS (OL), 2 GS (OL)[c]
XB: 12 P-4, 10 P-3, 6 P-2, 8 GS (OL)
Capacity-Building and Field Operations Branch
RB: 1 D-1, 2 P-5, 9 P-5[c], 5 P-4, 11 P-4[c], 12 P-3, 10 P-3[c], 5 P-2, 8 GS (OL), 9 GS (OL)[c]
XB: 3 D-1, 17 P-5, 23 P-4, 58 P-3, 6 P-2, 134 GS (OL)
Treaties and Commission Branch
RB: 1 D-1, 4 P-5, 2 P-5[c], 7 P-4, 9 P-3, 5 P-3[c], 5 P-2, 14 GS (OL), 1 GS (OL)[c]
XB: 1 P-5, 4 P-4, 11 P-3, 3 P-2, 6 GS (OL)
Special Procedures Branch
RB: 1 D-1, 1 P-5, 3 P-4, 5 P-3, 2 P-3[b], 6 P-3[d], 3 P-2, 3 GS (OL)
XB: 1 P-4, 8 P-3, 8 P-2, 5 GS (OL)
Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa
RB: 1 P-5, 1 P-4, 1 P-3
Cambodia Office
RB: 1 P-5, 2 P-4, 4 P-3
Administration and Management Service
RB: 1 D-1[c], 1 P-5, 2 P-5[c], 2 P-4, 1 P-4[c], 3 P-3, 2 P-3[c], 2 P-2, 1 GS (PL), 14 GS (OL)
XB: 1 P-5, 5 P-4, 6 P-3, 5 P-2, 22 GS (OL)
Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Unit
RB: 1 D-1[c], 1 P-5, 2 P-5[c], 1 P-4, 1 P-4[c], 1 GS (OL)
XB: 1 P-4, 1 P-3, 1 GS (OL)
Resource Mobilization Unit
XB: 1 P-5, 2 P-4, 3 P-3, 3 P-2, 1 GS (OL)
Communications Section
RB: 1 P-5, 1 P-4[c], 1 P-3, 1 P-3[c], 1 GS (OL), 3 GS (OL)[c]
XB: 1 P-5, 4 P-4, 3 P-3, 1 P-2, 2 GS (OL)

Abbreviations: RB, regular budget; XB, extrabudgetary; USG, Under-Secretary-General; ASG, Assistant Secretary-General; GS, General Service; PL, Principal level; OL, Other level.

[a] New post proposed in A/60/6 (Sect. 23).

[b] Conversion proposed in A/60/6 (Sect. 23).

[c] New post proposed in the present document.

[d] Conversion proposed in the present document.

Section 28A
Office of the Under-Secretary-General for Management

Table 31
Requirements by component and source of funds

(1) *Regular budget*

Component	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)			Posts		
	2006-2007 estimate	Change	Total	2006-2007 estimate	Change	Total
A. Executive direction and management	2 805.4	—	2 805.4	8	—	8
B. Programme of work	—	—	—	—	—	—
1. Management services and administration of justice	4 117.0	5 702.2	9 819.2	16	7	23
2. Secretariat of the Fifth Committee and the Committee for Programme and Coordination	1 327.4	—	1 327 4	5	—	5
C. Programme support	3 723.9	—	3 723.9	17	—	17
Subtotal	**11 973.7**	**5 702.2**	**17 675.9**	**46**	**7**	**53**

(2) *Extrabudgetary*

Subtotal	**5 314.9**	**—**	**5 314.9**	**8**	**—**	**8**
Total (1) and (2)	**17 252.6**	**5 702.2**	**22 954.8**	**54**	**7**	**61**

Additional resource requirements: $5,702,200

105. In paragraph 163 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome, the General Assembly called upon the Secretary-General to submit proposals for implementing management reforms to the Assembly for its consideration and decision in the first quarter of 2006. A follow-up mechanism is in place to develop proposals for a full review of the budgetary, financial and human resources policies, regulations and rules under which the Organization operates with a view to aligning them with the current and future needs of the Organization and to enable the Secretary-General to carry out his managerial responsibilities effectively. It is expected that the review will require three months. It will be conducted through a broad consultative process, including both the United Nations and external expertise. The report will be submitted to the Assembly at its resumed sixtieth session in the first quarter of 2006.

106. In paragraph 164 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome, the General Assembly requested that the Secretary-General undertake an independent external evaluation of the auditing and oversight system of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, including the roles and responsibilities of management, with due regard for the nature of the auditing and oversight bodies in question, to be conducted within the context of the comprehensive review of the governance arrangements. Furthermore, it was requested that the expertise and capacity of the Office of Internal Oversight Services be reviewed and its resources in respect of audit and investigations be significantly strengthened as a matter of urgency.

107. It is foreseen that the services of a consulting firm well known in the field of management consulting will be engaged to conduct the requested independent external evaluation. The

evaluation will consist of two main elements: a system-wide review of governance and oversight within the United Nations, funds, programmes and specialized agencies and an external evaluation of the Office of Internal Oversight Services. With regard to the independent external evaluation of the United Nations system organizations, it is the intention of the Secretary-General to consult with the executive heads of those organizations through the High-Level Committee on Management of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination on the scope and modalities of that review. The evaluation will begin in 2005, will be completed during the first half of 2006 and will be reported to the General Assembly at its resumed sixtieth session in June 2006.

108. The scope of the independent external evaluation will be twofold: to identify best international practices in both areas and to review mission statements, objectives, mandates and related founding documents in order to determine the optimal models applicable to United Nations system organizations. As such, the resulting report is expected to clarify the roles and responsibilities of management with respect to Member States, governing bodies, staff and other stakeholders, define necessary inter-agency organs, define and recommend the required level of committees, boards and other management organs, propose measures aimed at increasing the transparency of the decision-making process at all levels within the organizations and identify appropriate key performance indicators for the organizations' secretariats.

109. The external evaluation of OIOS is expected to result in the development of an implementation plan for the strengthening of OIOS services, defining the level of operational and managerial independence of OIOS, the scope of its services and responsibilities, its optimal organizational structure and funding and related performance measures. The terms of reference of the OIOS evaluation will ensure that the results will be able to be incorporated into the comprehensive review of governance arrangements. To this end, it is foreseen that the evaluation exercise will be overseen and monitored by a steering committee composed of five independent experts with expertise in the area of national audit and oversight. The steering committee would: (a) review and confirm the terms of reference of the evaluation; (b) ensure the adherence of the evaluation exercise to the terms of reference of the review; (c) oversee the process of the evaluation; and (d) ensure that the results are incorporated into the comprehensive review of the governance arrangements.

110. Within the overall context of the management reform and strengthening of accountability of the Secretariat, a number of measures are foreseen for preventing fraudulent and corrupt acts by staff and third parties involved in the implementation of United Nations activities. A short- and medium-term plan of action to deal with the problem at the Secretariat has been developed. That plan was validated by an independent expert specializing in fraud prevention and anti-corruption measures. The plan of action includes the development of policies on fraud and corruption prevention at the Secretariat and various related management activities, training and education of staff through special programmes and workshops, establishment of a system of sanctions and establishment of relevant capacity for mitigation, investigation, control and reporting internally and to the General Assembly on progress achieved in addressing the problem of fraud and corruption in the Secretariat.

111. The Department of Management will be a leading office in organizing the implementation of the plan of action, while the Office of Internal Oversight Services will be involved in risk assessment and the detection, analysis, investigation and reporting of acts of fraud and corruption. In order to ensure a leading role of the Department of Management in these activities, the establishment of an office of fraud prevention within the Office of the Under-Secretary-General for Management is foreseen. The office would be headed by a Chief Fraud Prevention Officer, who would report on the implementation of anti-corruption and fraud prevention activities to the Under-Secretary-General for Management and the Secretary-General. The office would be staffed by four posts at

the Professional level and above (1 D-2, 1 D-1, 1 P-5 and 1 P-4) and three General Service (Other level) posts. The capacity of the office would be supplemented by resources for the employment of outside expertise and for its operational requirements.

112. The Chief Fraud Prevention Officer would oversee the Organization's anti-corruption and fraud prevention programme, functioning as an objective authority to review and evaluate the Organization's fraud prevention and anti-corruption policy and assist in its implementation by managers, staff and third parties engaged in the Organization's operations. He/she would advise the Secretary-General, through the Under-Secretary-General for Management, in reviewing and updating the United Nations fraud prevention and anti-corruption policy, monitor the fraud risk profile of the Organization, provide strategic advice on matters relating to fraud and corruption, follow up on the fraud and corruption cases under investigation by the Investigations Division of OIOS, develop, in cooperation with the Office of Human Resources Management, and oversee the implementation of basic training on fraud and corruption prevention, coordinate efforts on fraud and corruption prevention with the United Nations funds and programmes and report on programme implementation as required.

113. The following modifications to the programme of work set out in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007 (A/60/6 (Sect. 28A)) would be required:

Paragraph 28A.19

(a) (ii) At the end of the subparagraph *add* annual reports to the General Assembly on implementation of the fraud and corruption prevention programme

(b) *Add* the following subparagraphs:

(vii) Management reviews mandated by the 2005 World Summit Outcome, including a review of the budgetary, financial and human resources policies, regulations and rules of the United Nations with a view to aligning them with the current and future needs of the Organization (2006); an independent external evaluation of the United Nations and specialized agencies' auditing and oversight system, including an external evaluation of the Office of Internal Oversight Services (2006);

(viii) Development, maintenance and revision of procedures for the general operation of the Organization's fraud prevention programme, including provision of guidance to programme managers on the implementation of policies and on fraud and corruption issues; development, dissemination and communication of the fraud and corruption prevention policies throughout the Organization so that all staff members and third parties are aware of their respective responsibilities; follow-up on fraud and corruption cases under investigation by the Investigations Division of OIOS; oversight of training activities on fraud and corruption prevention and development, in cooperation with the Office of Human Resources Management, of specific training programmes targeting areas of higher risk; identification of potential areas of vulnerability and risk; development of corrective action plans for the resolution of problematic issues; annual reports on the resolution of fraud and corruption cases to the Secretary-General.

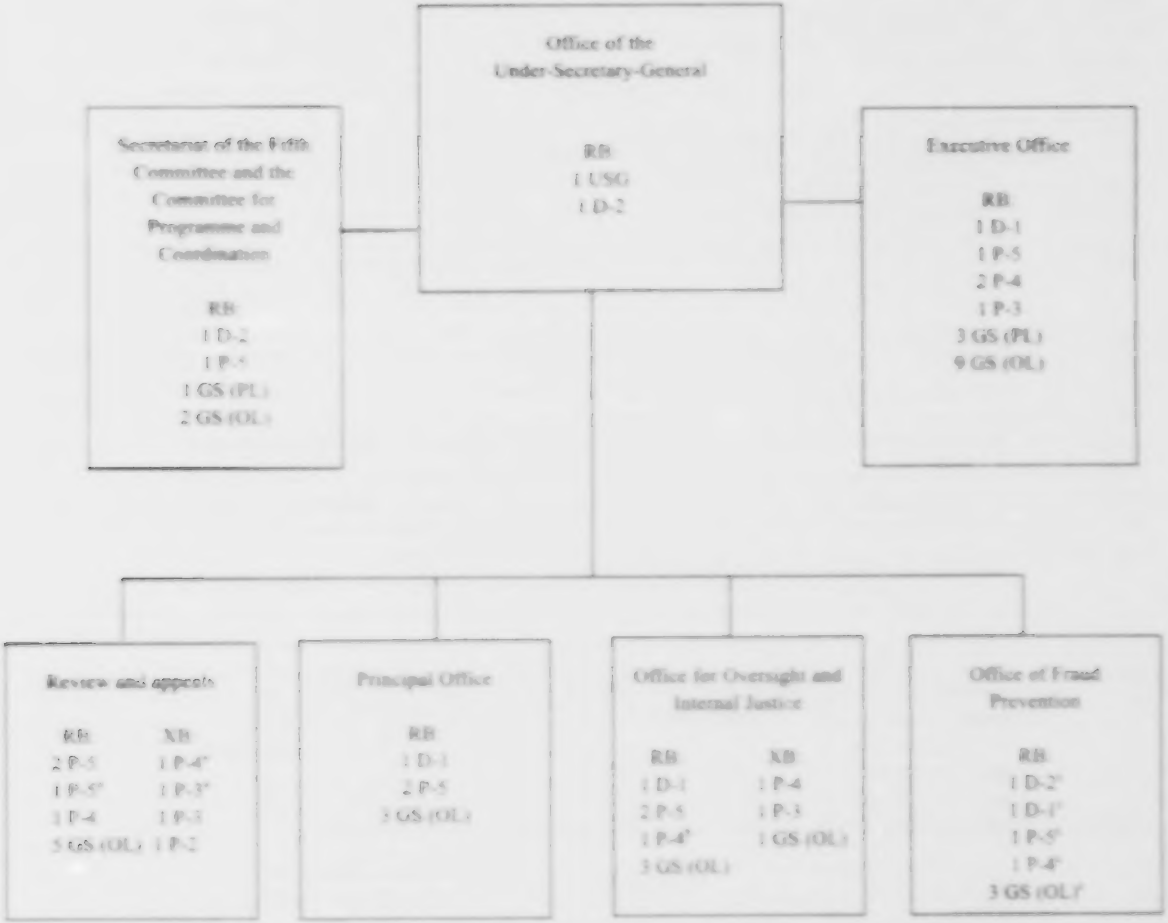
Table 32
Resource requirements

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)			*Posts*		
Category	*2006-2007 estimate*	*Change*	*Total*	*1994-1995 estimate*	*Change*	*Total*
Regular budget						
Post	11 297.6	1 104.4	12 402.0	46	7	53
Non-post	676.1	4 597.8	5 273.9	—	—	—
Subtotal	**11 973.7**	**5 702.2**	**17 675.9**	**46**	**7**	**53**
Extrabudgetary	5 314.9	—	5 314.9	—	—	—
Total	**17 252.6**	**5 702.2**	**22 954.8**	**46**	**7**	**53**

114. The provision of $5,702,200, including a non-recurrent amount of $4,354,800, would provide for funding of: (a) the establishment of seven (1 D-2, 1 D-1, 1 P-5, 1 P-4 and 3 General Service (Other level)) posts for a new office of fraud prevention in the Department of Management ($1,104,400); (b) consultancy services to be employed for the review of and relevant recommendations on the budgetary and human resources policies, regulations and rules under which the Organization operates ($132,500); (c) contractual services for the engagement of an institutional consultancy to conduct an independent external evaluation of governance and oversight within the United Nations, funds, programmes and specialized agencies, as well as of OIOS ($3,633,600) and for special projects related to fraud and corruption prevention ($126,000); (d) general temporary assistance to provide administrative and secretarial support to the above-mentioned reviews in 2006 throughout the process and at the time of preparation of the relevant reports ($286,400); (e) travel and per diem requirements for members of the steering committee travelling to Headquarters for periodic meetings to oversee the independent external evaluation of OIOS ($177,300); and (f) operational requirements associated with conducting the independent external evaluation of governance and oversight of the United Nations system and activities of the office of fraud prevention ($242,000).

Department of Management: Office of the Under-Secretary-General

Organizational structure and post distribution for the biennium 2006-2007



Abbreviations: RB, regular budget; XB, extrabudgetary; USG, Under-Secretary-General; GS, General Service; PL, Principal level; OL, Other level.

* New post proposed in A/60/6 (Sect. 28A).

* Redeployment of a P-4 post in exchange for a P-5 post redeployed outside the Department.

* New posts proposed in the present document.

Section 28C
Office of Human Resources Management

Table 33
Requirements by component and source of funds

(1) *Regular budget*

Component	Resource requirements (thousands of United States dollars)			Posts		
	2006-2007 estimate	Change	Total	2006-2007 estimate	Change	Total
A. Executive direction and management	3 096.1	—	3 096.1	10	—	10
B. Programme of work						
1. Operational services	18 094.7	225.2	18 319.9	77	—	77
2. Organizational development services	36 956.1	569.4	37 525.5	65	—	65
3. Medical services	4 277.6	—	4 277.6	18	—	18
Subtotal	**62 424.5**	**794.6**	**63 219.1**	**170**	**—**	**170**

(2) *Extrabudgetary*

Subtotal	**11 311.8**	**—**	**11 311.8**	**36**	**—**	**36**
Total (1) and (2)	**73 736.3**	**794.6**	**74 531.1**	**206**	**—**	**206**

Additional resource requirements: $794,600

115. In paragraph 161 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome, the General Assembly recognized the ongoing measures to strengthen accountability of staff and to improve management performance and transparency carried out by the Secretary-General, and urged him to ensure that the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity would be the paramount consideration in the employment of staff. In paragraph 163, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit proposals to it on the implementation of management reforms for its consideration and decision in the first quarter of 2006, including an assessment of and recommendations on human resources policies, regulations and rules and detailed proposals on the framework for a one-time staff buy-out programme to modernize and improve personnel structure and quality in the Secretariat.

116. A comprehensive assessment of the United Nations policies, regulations and rules, including those in the area of human resources management, will be conducted under the direction of the Office of the Under-Secretary-General for Management. The Office of Human Resources Management will initiate early in 2006 a study to set out detailed proposals for a buy-out programme, which would include methodology and cost parameters. The one-time resource requirements for the biennium 2006-2007 to design a staff buy-out programme are estimated at $27,800.

117. Recognizing the importance of staff selection and recruitment in the Secretariat reform process and in response to the request of the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session for "a comprehensive study addressing all factors contributing to the process of selection, recruitment and placement" (resolution 59/266, sect. II, para. 3), the Office of Human Resources Management is initiating a comprehensive review of the staff selection system, which will represent an integral part of the overall assessment of United Nations policies, regulations and rules but which will be conducted separately. The objective of such a review is to make staff selection policies more effective and its

related procedures and support tools less labour-intensive and more efficient, leading to a system that better meets the current and future needs of the clients and stakeholders of the Office.

118. The comprehensive review of the staff selection system will also take into account the relevant recommendations made by OIOS in its two reports on the subject (A/57/726 and A/59/253) and issues raised by staff representatives both to the Assembly (A/C.5/59/4) and through the Staff-Management Coordination Committee and Joint Advisory Committee mechanisms. The review will be conducted through a broad consultative process involving Member States, heads of departments and offices, programme managers, chiefs of administration, human resources practitioners, central review bodies, staff unions and staff at large.

119. In order to meet the reporting requirements set out by the General Assembly, the review of the staff selection system will commence in the third quarter of 2005. The resource requirements for the review in the biennium 2004-2005, estimated at $188,000, will be accommodated, to the extent possible, through internal redeployments and the actual additional costs, if any, will be reported in the context of the second performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005. Further one-time resource requirements for this study, to be continued and completed during 2006, are estimated at $225,200.

120. In an effort to strengthen accountability and ensure ethical conduct throughout the Organization, the Office of Human Resources Management would also work closely with the proposed ethics office, referred to in paragraph 161 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome, to support its training activities. Additional provisions for the biennium 2006-2007 to conduct mandatory ethics workshops at all duty stations would be required. These workshops would reinforce ethics-related modules already integrated into the staff development curriculum and other measures being implemented in 2005. The cost of the programme for the biennium 2006-2007 has been estimated at $541,600, including one-time costs of $105,600 for the design and development of the programme. It is envisaged that the programme would be continued in future bienniums and adapted regularly to address evolving ethical issues.

Outputs

121. The following modifications to the programme of work set out in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007 (A/60/6 (Sect. 28C)) would be required:

Paragraph 28C.34 (e) (iii) a

Add a new subparagraph as follows:

ix. Programmes in ethics and integrity for Secretariat staff worldwide (approximately 12,000 participants).

Table 34
Resource requirements

Category	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)			Posts		
	2006-2007 estimate	Change	Total	2006-2007 estimate	Change	Total
Regular budget						
Post	37 594.8	—	37 594.8	170	—	170
Non-post	24 849.9	794.6	25 644.5	—	—	—
Subtotal	**62 444.7**	**794.6**	**63 239.3**	**170**	**—**	**170**
Extrabudgetary	11 311.8	—	11 311.8	36	—	36
Total	**73 756.5**	**794.6**	**74 551.1**	**206**	**—**	**206**

122. The amount of $794,600, including a one-time cost of $358,600, provides for additional resources for the programme of work under section 28C as follows:

(a) A one-time provision of $225,200 under operational services to undertake a review of the staff selection system, including respective consultations within the Organization;

(b) A total of $569,400 under organizational development services including a one-time provision for consultants ($27,800) to design a staff buy-out programme and provisions for contractual services ($541,600) comprising a one-time provision of $105,600 for the design of the proposed ethics training programme and a recurrent provision of $436,000 to conduct related workshops Organization-wide.

Section 28D
Office of Central Support Services

Table 35
Requirements by component and source of funds

(1) *Regular budget*

Component	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)			Posts		
	2006-2007 estimate	Change	Total	2006-2007 estimate	Change	Total
A. Executive direction and management	3 183.1	—	3 183.1	9	—	9
B. Programme of work						
1. Information and communication technology services	75 677.2	—	75 677.2	133	—	133
2. Other support services	164 548.2	3 854.6	168 402.8	316	—	316
Subtotal	**243 408.5**	**3 854.6**	**247 263.1**	**458**	**—**	**458**

(2) *Extrabudgetary*

Subtotal	**89 985.2**	—	**89 985.2**	**83**	—	**83**
Total (1) and (2)	**333 393.7**	**3 854.6**	**337 248.3**	**541**	—	**541**

Additional resource requirements: $3,854,600

123. The implementation of the measures envisaged under paragraphs 68, 76, 88, 97 to 105, 124, 134, 136, 161 (d), 164 and 170 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome would require the creation of a total of 76 posts, including 11 temporary posts, at various organizational units at Headquarters. Those posts are reflected under section 1 (10 posts), section 3 (39 posts), section 11 (2 posts), section 23 (6 posts), section 28A (7 posts) and section 29 (12 posts) of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007, as detailed in the present report under the respective sections.

124. The 76 proposed new posts would require additional resources for the common support services provided to the Headquarters-based Secretariat entities, including office accommodation, in a centralized manner by the Office of Central Support Services under section 28D, Office of Central Support Services.

Table 36
Resource requirements

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)			*Posts*		
Category	*2006-2007 estimate*	*Change*	*Total*	*2006-2007 estimate*	*Change*	*Total*
Regular budget						
Post	86 249.5	—	86 249.5	458	—	458
Non-post	157 159.0	3 854.6	161 013.6	—	—	—
Subtotal	**243 408.5**	**3 854.6**	**247 263.1**	**458**	**—**	**458**
Extrabudgetary	89 985.2	—	89 985.2	83	—	83
Total	**333 393.7**	**3 854.6**	**337 248.3**	**541**	**—**	**541**

125. The amount of $3,854,600, including one-time costs of $1,997,200, would provide for additional resources under other support services of section 28D for general operating expenses ($3,373,000), consisting of costs relating to rental of premises and minor alterations, as well as for the cost of furniture and fixtures ($481,600) required in connection with the 69 new posts proposed for the Headquarters-based organizational entities of the Secretariat, as detailed in the present report under sections 1, 3, 11, 23, 28A and 29.

Section 28E
Administration, Geneva

Table 37
Requirements by component and source of funds
(Thousands of United States dollars)

(1) *Regular budget*

Component	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)			Posts		
	2006-2007 estimate	Change	Total	2006-2007 estimate	Change	Total
A. Executive direction and management	1 750.0	—	1 750.0	6	—	6
B. Programme of work	—	—	—			
1. Programme, planning, budget and accounts	7 738.4	—	7 738.4	31	—	31
2. Human resources management	15 207.3	—	15 207.3	38	—	38
3. Support services	79 896.9	1 607.0	81 503.9	226	—	226
Subtotal	**104 592.6**	**1 607.0**	**106 199.6**	**301**	**—**	**301**

(2) *Extrabudgetary*

Subtotal	**25 101.8**	**—**	**25 101.8**	**94**	**—**	**94**
Total (1) and (2)	**129 694.4**	**1 607.0**	**131 301.4**	**395**	**—**	**395**

Subprogramme 4
Support services

Additional resource requirements: $1,607,000

126. Under the terms of paragraphs 124 and 161 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome, 76 posts would be established in Geneva as follows: (a) pursuant to paragraph 124, 57 posts at the Professional level (51 of which would be new posts and 6 of which would represent the conversion of existing posts funded from extrabudgetary resources to regular budget status) and 15 posts at the General Service level under section 23, Human rights, to strengthen OHCHR; and (b) pursuant to paragraph 161, 4 new posts, of which 2 (1 Professional and 1 General Service (Other level)) are proposed for an ethics office at the United Nations Office at Geneva (section 1) and 2 would be new temporary Professional posts for the internal audit operations of OIOS (section 29) to be stationed at the United Nations Office at Geneva.

127. The proposed increase of 76 posts in Geneva would require corresponding additional resources for central common support services for accommodation and support. These support services are provided to all Geneva-based Secretariat entities in a centralized manner by the United Nations Office at Geneva under section 28E, Administration, Geneva.

128. In paragraph 157 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome, the General Assembly resolved to create a Human Rights Council. As indicated under section 2, General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management, it is estimated that the overall conference-servicing workload of the Council would exceed the workload of the Commission on Human Rights. With this in mind, an additional provision of $4 million under section 2 is proposed to be allocated for

Section 28F
Administration, Vienna

Table 39
Requirements by component and source of funds
(Thousands of United States dollars)

(1) *Regular budget*

Component	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)			Posts		
	2006-2007 estimate	Change	Total	2006-2007 estimate	Change	Total
A. Executive direction and management	902.7	—	902.7	3	—	3
B. Programme of work						
1. Programme planning, budget and accounts	3 569.4	—	3 569.4	17	—	17
2. Human resources management	5 185.5	26.4	5 211.9	19	—	19
3. Support services	24 993.7	406.9	25 400.6	52	—	52
Subtotal	**34 651.3**	**433.3**	**35 084.6**	**91**	**—**	**91**
(2) *Extrabudgetary*						
Subtotal	**9 043.1**	**—**	**9 043.1**	**28**	**—**	**28**
Total (1) and (2)	**43 694.4**	**433.3**	**44 127.7**	**119**	**—**	**119**

Subprogramme 3
Human resources management

Subprogramme 4
Support services

Additional resource requirements: $433,300

131. Under the terms of paragraphs 88, 115, 161 and 164 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome, 30 new posts, including 11 temporary posts, would be established in Vienna, including: (a) 4 posts at the Professional level in the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime; (b) 1 Professional post and 1 General Service post in the proposed ethics office; and (c) 19 new Professional posts and 5 new General Service posts in the Vienna-based OIOS units.

132. The proposed 30 new posts would require additional resources for the common support services provided to the Vienna-based Secretariat entities, including office accommodation, in a centralized manner by the United Nations Office at Vienna under section 28F, Administration, Vienna.

Table 40
Resource requirements

Category	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)			Posts		
	2006-2007 estimate	Change	Total	2006-2007 estimate	Change	Total
Regular budget						
Post	17 031.0	—	17 031.0	91	—	91
Non-post	17 620.3	433.3	18 053.6	—	—	—
Subtotal	**34 651.3**	**433.3**	**35 084.6**	**91**	**—**	**91**
Extrabudgetary	9 043.1	—	9 043.1	28	—	28
Total	**43 694.4**	**433.3**	**44 127.7**	**119**	**—**	**119**

133. The amount of $433,300 would provide for funding of general operating expenses ($300,000), central supplies ($22,300), a one-time provision for office furniture and equipment ($84,600) and the cost of the share of the United Nations Office at Vienna in the common medical services provided at the Vienna International Centre ($26,400) associated with the proposed 30 new posts for the Vienna-based organizational units, as detailed above.

Section 29
Internal oversight

Table 41
Requirements by component and source of funds

(1) *Regular budget*

Component	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)			Posts		
	2006-2007 estimate	Change	Total	2006-2007 estimate	Change	Total
A. Executive direction and management	2 375.0	24.6	2 399.6	8	—	8
B. Programme of work						
1. Internal audit	10 467.4	2 461.4	12 928.8	39	10	49
2. Monitoring, evaluation and consulting	5 934.2	—	5 934.2	20	—	20
3 Investigations	5 830.0	6 801.4	12 631.4	20	27	47
C. Programme support	1 526.3	348.1	1 874.4	5	2	7
Subtotal	**26 132.9**	**9 635.5**	**35 768.4**	**92**	**39**	**131**

(2) *Extrabudgetary*

Subtotal	**56 354.6**	**—**	**56 354.6**	**142**	**—**	**142**
Total (1) and (2)	**82 487.5**	**9 635.5**	**92 123.0**	**234**	**39**	**273**

Executive direction and management

Additional resource requirements: $24,600

134. Pursuant to paragraph 164 (a) of the 2005 World Summit Outcome, the expertise, capacity and resources of the Office of Internal Oversight Services in respect of audit and investigations will be significantly strengthened as a matter of urgency. Accordingly, the executive direction and management of those areas will be strengthened through an additional travel provision of $24,600 for the Under-Secretary-General and her special assistant to examine the audit and investigation operations of the OIOS offices at Geneva, Vienna and Nairobi.

Table 42
Resource requirements

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)			*Posts*		
Category	*2006-2007 estimate*	*Change*	*Total*	*2006-2007 estimate*	*Change*	*Total*
Regular budget						
Post	2 261.1		2 261.1	8	—	8
Non-post	113.9	24.6	138.5	—	—	—
Subtotal	**2 375.0**	**24.6**	**2 399.6**	**8**	**—**	**8**
Extrabudgetary	167.3	—	167.3	—	—	
Total	**2 542.3**	**24.6**	**2 566.9**	**8**	**—**	**8**

Subprogramme 1
Internal audit

Additional resource requirements: $2,461,400

135. According to paragraph 164 (a) of the 2005 World Summit Outcome, the expertise, capacity and resources of OIOS in respect of audit and investigations will be significantly strengthened as a matter of urgency. In addition to the existing capacity of 39 posts and related non-post resources outlined in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007 (A/60/6 (Sect. 29), para. 29.29), 10 new temporary posts are proposed in the present report. Eight new temporary posts (1 D-1, 1 P-5, 2 P-4, 2 P-3 and 2 P-2/P-1) are proposed to strengthen audit operations in New York, while two new temporary posts (1 D-2 and 1 P-5) are proposed for Geneva. The new D-2 post will head audit operations based in Geneva. The posts are requested on a temporary basis, pending the results of the independent external evaluation of audit and oversight functions requested in paragraph 164 (b) of the Summit Outcome. The new temporary posts would allow an increased focus on quality assurance, self-assessment control and audits of information technology and administration.

Outputs

136. In order to reflect the provisions of the 2005 World Summit Outcome, the narrative of subprogramme 1, Internal audit, of section 29 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007 would be modified as follows:

Paragraph 29.20 (b)

Replace the words "400 audit reports" with the words "432 audit reports".

Table 43
Resource requirements

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)			*Posts*		
Category	*2006-2007 estimate*	*Change*	*Total*	*2006-2007 estimate*	*Change*	*Total*
Regular budget						
Post	9 978.5	1 709.2	11 687.7	39	10	49
Non-post	488.9	752.2	1 241.1	—	—	—
Subtotal	**10 467.4**	**2 461.4**	**12 928.8**	**39**	**10**	**49**
Extrabudgetary	45 998.7	—	45 998.7	88	—	88
Total	**56 466.1**	**2 461.4**	**58 927.5**	**127**	**10**	**137**

137. The amount of $1,709,200 would provide for 10 new temporary posts in New York and Geneva and related common staff costs. In addition, the new audit staff would require $122,800 in related non-post resources, including travel, office automation equipment and communications. The bulk of the increase in non-post resources ($629,400) would be applied to a variety of consultancies (including information and communications technology, fraud and asset management). Other non-post requirements in New York for communications and maintenance of office automation equipment (computer service-level agreements) are managed centrally under programme support.

Subprogramme 3
Investigations

Additional resource requirements: $6,801,400

138. In addition to the 20 posts (including 1 new D-1 post) and related non-post resources outlined in paragraph 29.29 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007, 27 new temporary Investigations Division posts are proposed, of which 24 are designed to strengthen the Vienna office, while the complement in New York would increase by 2 and in Nairobi by 1. As in the case of the new posts requested for audit, these posts are also requested on a temporary basis, pending the results of the independent external evaluation of audit and oversight functions (see General Assembly resolution 60/1, para. 164 (b)). Ten posts (1 P-5, 3 P-4, 4 P-3 and 2 General Service (Other level)) are proposed for investigators and assistant investigators to conduct investigations on significant sexual exploitation and abuse cases in programmes funded by the regular budget and address other urgent requirements. One P-3 post is required to narrow a number of serious operational gaps involving analysis and statistical evaluation by updating an investigations database used for the preparation of reports for programme managers and the General Assembly. Three P-4 investigators will specialize in the areas of knowledge management, verification, legal advice and liaison. In conjunction with the implementation of the Department of Management's plan to prevent fraud and corruption, 13 new posts would provide a capacity to deal with an expected significant increase in reported cases of complex fraud. The strengthening of the Office in this area through the addition of one D-1, two P-5, six P-4, two General Service (Principal level), and two General Service (Other level) posts would allow OIOS to play a role in

risk assessment and the detection, analysis and reporting of fraud and corruption, which are mandated but significantly underresourced functions of the Office.

139. In addition to the 27 new temporary posts for investigations, general temporary assistance would be utilized to establish a training capacity for the Investigations Division (see General Assembly resolution 59/287, para. 10). General temporary assistance resources equivalent to six positions (3 P-4, 2 P-3 and 1 General Service (Other level)) are required to provide professional training in investigations to programme managers in order to enable them to handle category II forms of misconduct. These would include cases of lower risk to the Organization, including personnel matters, traffic-related inquiries, simple thefts, contract disputes, office management disputes, basic misuse of equipment or staff, basic mismanagement issues, infractions of regulations, rules or administrative issuances and simple entitlement fraud.

Outputs

140. In accordance with paragraph 164 (a) of the 2005 World Summit Outcome, the following paragraphs in the narrative of subprogramme 3, Investigations, of section 29 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007 would be modified as follows:

Paragraph 29.28 (b)

Replace the words "970 additional cases" with the words "1,060 additional cases".

Table 44
Resource requirements

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)			*Posts*		
Category	*2006-2007 estimate*	*Change*	*Total*	*2006-2007 estimate*	*Change*	*Total*
Regular budget						
Post	5 205.8	4 015.1	9 220.9	20	27	47
Non-post	624.2	2 786.3	3 410.5	—	—	—
Subtotal	**5 830.0**	**6 801.4**	**12 631.4**	**20**	**27**	**47**
Extrabudgetary	8 155.8	—	8 155.8	48	—	48
Total	**13 985.8**	**6 801.4**	**20 787.2**	**68**	**27**	**95**

141. The amount of $4,015,100 provides for 24 new posts in Vienna, 2 new posts in New York and 1 new post in Nairobi.

142. The related additional non-post resources of $2,786,300 would provide for operating expenses, as well as expertise required in forensic services and other areas in dealing with corruption and fraud cases. It also includes a provision for general temporary assistance provisions in the amount of $1,624,300 for the establishment of a training capacity for the Investigations Division as mentioned above. Other non-post requirements cover travel, general operating expenses, supplies and furniture and equipment.

143. Non-post resources also include provisions related to the six general temporary assistance positions required to provide professional training in investigations (comprising travel to conduct training and office automation equipment) and the addition of a dedicated server to ensure confidentiality.

144. Non-post requirements for New York-based communications and maintenance of office automation equipment (computer service-level agreements) are managed centrally under programme support.

Programme support

Additional resource requirements: $348,100

145. According to paragraph 164 (a) of the 2005 World Summit Outcome, the expertise, capacity and resources of OIOS in respect of audit and investigations will be significantly strengthened. To this end, 37 temporary posts and general temporary assistance resources equivalent to 6 positions are being proposed to augment the audit and investigation areas. Given this increase, 2 additional General Service (Other level) posts are proposed to ensure that the Executive Office maintains a capacity to administer increased operations. These posts are also requested on a temporary basis, pending the results of the independent external evaluation of audit and oversight functions.

Table 45
Resource requirements

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)			*Posts*		
Category	*2006-2007 estimate*	*Change*	*Total*	*2006-2007 estimate*	*Change*	*Total*
Regular budget						
Post	1 155.4	185.8	1 341.2	5	2	7
Non-post	370.9	162.3	533.2	—	—	—
Subtotal	**1 526.3**	**348.1**	**1 874.4**	**5**	**2**	**7**
Extrabudgetary	680.8	—	680.8	3	—	3
Total	**2 207.1**	**348.1**	**2 555.2**	**8**	**2**	**10**

146. The amount of $348,100 comprises $185,800 for the two temporary General Service Other level posts and $162,300 in non-post requirements, including communications ($46,800) and maintenance of office automation equipment ($84,400), which are centrally managed under programme support for subprogrammes in New York.

Office of Internal Oversight Services
Organizational structure and post distribution for the biennium 2006-2007

Abbreviations: RB, regular budget; XB, extrabudgetary; USG, Under-Secretary-General; GS, General Service; PL, Principal level; OL, Other level; LL, local level.

[a] New posts proposed in the present document.

[b] New post proposed in A/60/6 (Sect. 29).

III. Budget for the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006

Department of Peacekeeping Operations

Programme narrative on strategies and justifications

147. Under the terms of paragraph 92 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome, the General Assembly endorsed the creation of an initial operating capability for a standing police capacity to provide a coherent, effective and responsive start-up capability for the policing component of the United Nations peacekeeping missions and to assist existing missions through the provision of advice and expertise. In response to that request and the comments of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (A/59/19/Rev.1, para. 83), the Department of Peacekeeping Operations in consultation with Member States, has developed the concept of a standing police capacity and reviewed how it would fit into an overall rule of law strategy and addressed the recruitment and training of staff. The establishment of a standing police capacity complements the United Nations strategic mission of building police capacity in post-conflict environments in order to restore the rule of law.

148. The Secretariat has initially identified two core functions to be performed by the standing police capacity, namely:

(a) To start up new United Nations police operations, including involvement in pre-mission planning;

(b) To assist existing United Nations police operations with police reform and capacity-building activities and operational audits.

149. It is foreseen that the standing police capacity would be available to the Department of Peacekeeping Operations as a permanent body of police specialists and other criminal justice experts. It would be available at any time to start up new missions and provide strategic direction and organization to police operations in new peacekeeping operations. In the longer term, it would help to ensure effectiveness, efficiency and professionalism in United Nations police operations. In providing mission start-up capability, the standing police capacity would, as a general rule, be included in the United Nations integrated mission planning process from the outset when a substantive police role was required in a new peacekeeping mission. It would ensure that United Nations police concepts of operation were fully understood and integrated at the earliest stage within the wider strategic mission objectives. It would also ensure continuity of policy and planning when the standing police capacity deploys in the field for mission start-up. When deployed, the standing police capacity would set up the United Nations police operation, establishing immediate priorities and an action plan.

150. With regard to the second core function, when not deployed to start up a new operation, the standing police capacity would assist existing United Nations police operations with focus on efforts to strengthen police organizational and management structures in both United Nations police components and in the local police services. The standing police capacity would also assist United Nations police components to strengthen rules, procedures and legislation to ensure that local police services operate in accordance with the relevant standards. The standing police capacity would provide advice on police recruitment, vetting and training, and help to support the simultaneous development of national police, judiciary and corrections systems.

151. The estimated resources required for the establishment of an initial operating standing police capacity amount to $2,122,700 for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2006. Resources required

for the standing police capacity for the period from 1 July 2006 to 30 June 2007 will be considered in the context of the support account budget for that period.

152. The cost estimate provides for 27 staff, including 25 Professional and 2 General Service (Other level) posts and related non-post requirements. The estimate also reflects operational requirements for facilities and infrastructure, communications equipment, information technology, medical and special equipment and other supplies.

153. The standing police capacity would be led by a Director at the D-1 level with an operational strength of 26 substantive posts (including 2 General Service staff), as indicated in table 46 below. The Director would report directly to the Department of Peacekeeping Operations Police Adviser, except when deployed to a field mission, when he/she would report to the Police Commissioner. The Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations would have the final authority in deploying the standing police capacity in connection with either of its core functions.

154. The 26 staff of the standing police capacity, led by the Director, would normally operate as one cohesive team to start up a United Nations police operation in a new peacekeeping mission. When engaged to assist existing United Nations police operations, it would operate as two independent teams of varying composition depending on the requirements of the peacekeeping operation concerned. The Director would take over the leadership of a team when in the mission area.

155. The Department of Peacekeeping Operations instituted an informal working group of interested Member States to develop the standing police capacity concept. To increase Member States' support for the concept, the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations was briefed on the standing police capacity in February and July 2005. An informal concept paper was finalized in August within the working group. One of the major issues to be agreed upon is where the standing police capacity should be based. Four options are currently being considered, namely, New York, Nairobi, Bonn, Germany and Brindisi, Italy. For the purposes of the present report, the option of New York is assumed.

156. The new indicators of achievement and related outputs in respect of the establishment of the standing police capacity are set out in table 46.

Table 46
Civilian Police Division: results-based framework

Expected accomplishment 2	Indicators of achievement
Rapid deployment and establishment of peacekeeping operations in response to Security Council mandates	Deployment of personnel from the standing police capacity immediately after a peacekeeping operation is mandated by the Security Council

Outputs

- Start-up of a civilian police operation in a new mission, including involvement in that mission's integrated planning process
- Comprehensive induction training modules for first incoming civilian police personnel in a new mission
- One new civilian police action plan in a new mission, including the establishment of benchmarks and timelines for success in building local police reform and capacity-building

Expected accomplishment 3	Indicators of achievement
Increased efficiency and effectiveness of peacekeeping operations	3.1 Implementation of civilian police concepts of operation and mandate implementation plan within 12 months after a peacekeeping operation is mandated by the Security Council
	3.2 Positive feedback from missions regarding the capacity of local police services to maintain law and order within six months of the exit of the standing police capacity from a mission area

Outputs

- Advice by the standing police capacity to four existing missions on civilian police mandate implementation
- Two memorandums of understanding with national police authorities in mission areas in support of local police reform and capacity-building activities in peacekeeping missions
- Coordination of regular meetings with international and local partners on issues related to strengthening of police reforms and capacity-building in peacekeeping missions

External factors

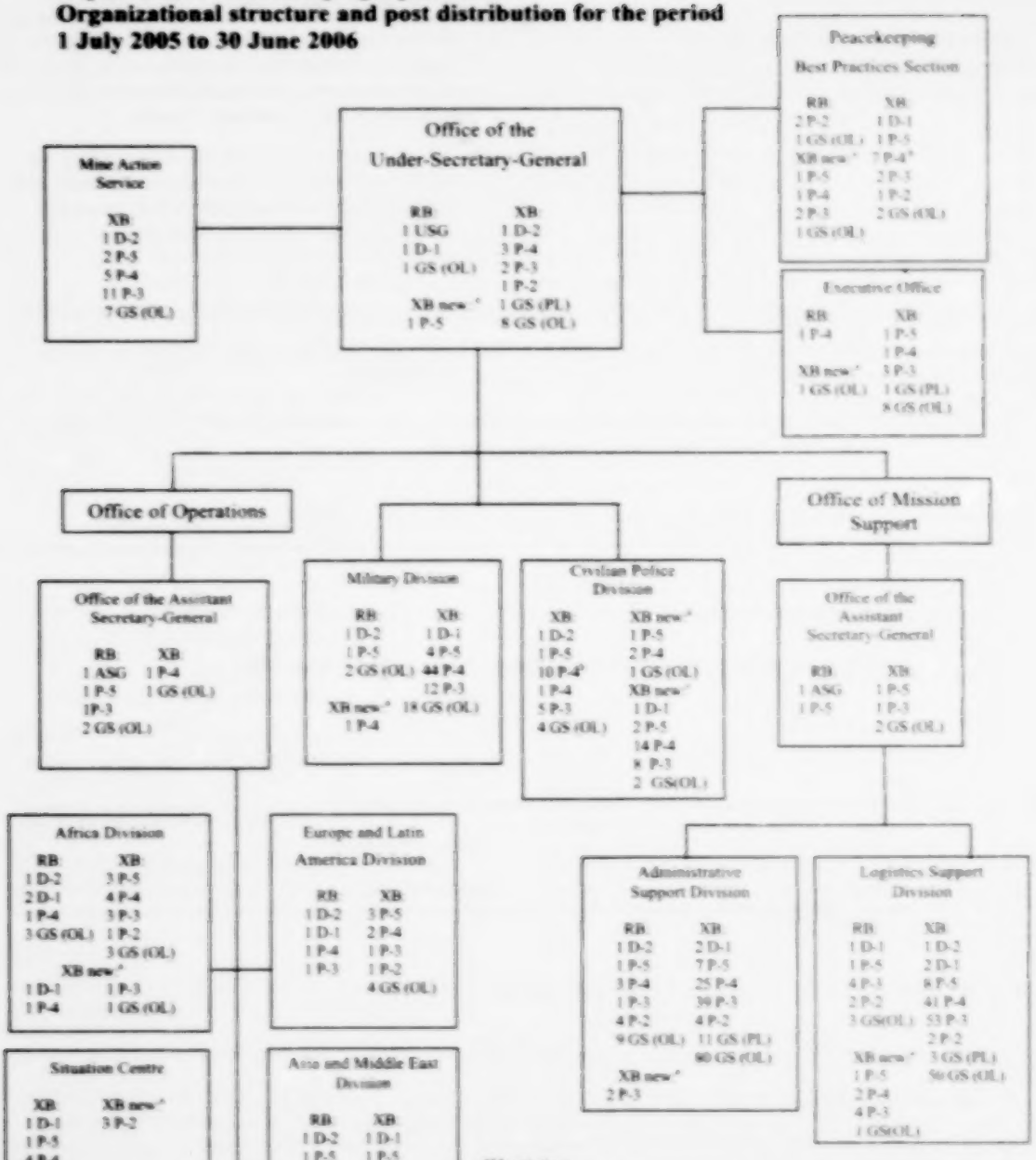
Member States and peacekeeping partners will provide the required political and resource support.

Table 47
Resource requirements

Support account for peacekeeping operations (1 July 2005-30 June 2006)

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)			*Posts*		
Category	*2005-2006 approved appropriation*	*Proposed change*	*Total*	*2005-2006 approved posts*	*Proposed change*	*Total*
Post	76 942.3	1 247.9	78 190.2	568	27	595
Non-post	11 571.9	874.8	12 446.7	—	—	—
Total	**88 514.2**	**2 122.7**	**90 636.9**	**568**	**27**	**595**

Department of Peacekeeping Operations
Organizational structure and post distribution for the period 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006


Peacekeeping Best Practices Section
RB: 2 P-5, 1 GS (OL), XB new: 1 P-5, 1 P-4, 2 P-3, 1 GS (OL)
XB: 1 D-1, 1 P-5, 2 P-4[a], 1 P-3, 1 P-2, 2 GS (OL)
Executive Office
RB: 1 P-4, XB new: 1 GS (OL)
XB: 1 P-5, 1 P-4, 1 P-3, 1 GS (PL), 8 GS (OL)
Mine Action Service
XB: 1 D-2, 2 P-5, 5 P-4, 11 P-3, 7 GS (OL)
Office of the Under-Secretary-General
RB: 1 USG, 1 D-1, 1 GS (OL), XB new[c]: 1 P-5
XB: 1 D-2, 3 P-4, 2 P-3, 1 P-2, 1 GS (PL), 8 GS (OL)
Office of Operations
Office of Mission Support
Office of the Assistant Secretary-General
RB: 1 ASG, 1 P-5, 1P-3, 2 GS (OL)
XB: 1 P-4, 1 GS (OL)
Military Division
RB: 1 D-2, 1 P-5, 2 GS (OL), XB new[c]: 1 P-4
XB: 1 D-1, 4 P-5, 44 P-4, 12 P-3, 18 GS (OL)
Civilian Police Division
XB: 1 D-2, 1 P-5, 10 P-4[b], 1 P-4, 5 P-3, 4 GS (OL)
XB new[c]: 1 P-5, 2 P-4, 1 GS (OL), XB new[c]: 1 D-1, 2 P-5, 14 P-4, 8 P-3, 2 GS(OL)
Office of the Assistant Secretary-General
RB: 1 ASG, 1 P-5
XB: 1 P-5, 1 P-3, 2 GS (OL)
Africa Division
RB: 1 D-2, 2 D-1, 1 P-4, 3 GS (OL), XB new[c]: 1 D-1, 1 P-4
XB: 3 P-5, 4 P-4, 3 P-3, 1 P-2, 3 GS (OL), 1 P-3, 1 GS (OL)
Europe and Latin America Division
RB: 1 D-2, 1 D-1, 1 P-4, 1 P-3
XB: 3 P-5, 2 P-4, 1 P-3, 1 P-2, 4 GS (OL)
Administrative Support Division
RB: 1 D-2, 1 P-5, 3 P-4, 1 P-3, 4 P-2, 9 GS (OL), XB new[c]: 2 P-3
XB: 2 D-1, 7 P-5, 25 P-4, 39 P-3, 4 P-2, 11 GS (PL), 60 GS (OL)
Logistics Support Division
RB: 1 D-1, 1 P-5, 4 P-3, 2 P-2, 3 GS(OL)
XB: 1 D-2, 2 D-1, 8 P-5, 41 P-4, 53 P-3, 2 P-2, XB new[c]: 1 P-5, 2 P-4, 4 P-3, 1 GS(OL), 3 GS (PL), 86 GS (OL)
Situation Centre
XB: 1 D-1, 1 P-5, 4 P-4, 11 P-3, 1 P-2, 3 GS (OL)
XB new[c]: 3 P-2
Asia and Middle East Division
RB: 1 D-2, 1 P-5, 1 P-4
XB: 1 D-1, 1 P-5, 3 P-4, 2 P-3, 1 P-2, 4 GS (OL)

Abbreviations:
RB, regular budget; XB, extrabudgetary;
USG, Under-Secretary-General; ASG, Assistant Secretary-General;
GS, General Service; OL, Other level; PL, Principal level.

[c] New support account posts approved in resolution 59/301.

[a] The Criminal Law and Judicial Advisory Unit is merged with this Section (2 P-4).

[b] New post proposed in the present document for the establishment of a standing police capacity.

IV. Summary

157. The additional resource requirements arising from the recommendations of the General Assembly that do not require further study are estimated at $75,491,500.

158. The overall impact of these proposals, as reflected in changes to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007 already submitted to the General Assembly, would amount to $73,368,800, including an increase of 200 posts. These are reflected in the present revised estimates and are summarized in tables 48 and 49 below.

Table 48
Resources
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Budget section	*Proposed programme budget 2006-2007*	*Additional requirements*	*Total*
1. Overall policymaking, direction and coordination	65 813.6	4 973.6	70 787.2
2. General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management	590 129.9	7 111.5	597 241.4
3. Political affairs	429 369.7	7 642.6	437 012.3
11. United Nations support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development	10 322.2	195.4	10 517.6
16. International drug control, crime prevention and criminal justice	33 043.8	1 021.5	34 065.3
23. Human rights	67 493.2	24 223.7	91 716.9
28A. Office of the Under-Secretary-General for Management	11 973.7	5 702.2	17 675.9
28C. Office of Human Resources Management	62 444.7	794.6	63 239.3
28D. Office of Central Support Services	243 408.5	3 854.6	247 263.1
28E. Administration, Geneva	104 592.6	1 607.0	106 199.6
28F. Administration, Vienna	34 651.3	433.3	35 084.6
29. Internal oversight	26 132.9	9 635.5	35 768.4
35. Staff assessment	433 529.4	6 173.3	439 702.7
Total	**2 112 905.5**	**73 368.8**	**2 186 274.3**

Table 49
Posts

Budget section	*Proposed staffing 2006-2007*	*Proposed changes*	*Total*
1. Overall policymaking, direction and coordination	145	16	161
3. Political affairs	263	39	302
11. United Nations support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development	30	2	32
16. International drug control, crime prevention and criminal justice	107	4	111
23. Human rights	183	93	276
28A. Office of the Under-Secretary-General for Management	46	7	53
29. Internal oversight	92	39	131
Total	**866**	**200**	**1 066**

159. The change in the budget for the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2006 would amount to $2,122,700 and includes an increase of 27 posts. The General Assembly is requested to authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments not exceeding $2,122,700 for the additional staff and non-staff costs for the standing police capacity and to report thereon to the Assembly in the context of the performance report for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006.

160. No provision has been made under the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007 in relation to the activities reflected in the 2005 World Summit Outcome (General Assembly resolution 60/1). Pending the outcome of the review of all mandates older than five years, it is not possible to identify activities that could be terminated, deferred, curtailed or modified to accommodate the requirements reflected in the present revised estimates.

161. Additional resource requirements for the biennium 2006-2007 as outlined in table 48 above might normally be considered to be potentially subject to the provisions governing the contingency fund (see General Assembly resolutions 41/213 and 42/211). In this regard, it is recalled that the General Assembly, in its resolution 59/278, approved a contingency fund for the biennium 2006-2007 in the amount of $27.2 million. However, it would appear that resolution 42/211 had not foreseen circumstances such as those currently faced by Member States following the adoption of the 2005 World Summit Outcome. A reduction of resources to fit within the balance of the contingency fund would preclude fulfilling the intent of the Assembly when it adopted the Summit Outcome. Under the circumstances, the Assembly may wish to set aside the provisions of 42/211 for the purposes of this exercise. Otherwise, it would be necessary to apply the provisions of paragraph 6 of the annex to resolution 42/211.

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Letter dated 3 November 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a press release from the Permanent Mission of Cuba to the United Nations (see annex).

I should be grateful if it could be circulated as a document of the Security Council, and of the General Assembly under agenda item 108.

(*Signed*) Orlando **Requeijo Gual**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 3 November 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Press release from the Permanent Mission of Cuba to the United Nations

Silencing the truth is an unpardonable crime

Two recent news items confirm, with regrettable accuracy, the justification for Cuba's earlier complaints about the plans of the current United States Administration to obstruct the course of justice in its eagerness to please the Cuban-American mafia that controls the fate of southern Florida and to which it owes, among other costly favours, the fraudulent election of George W. Bush in 2000.

On Wednesday, 26 October, in a cynical and shameless act that was reported only in the Miami press, the representatives of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) allowed the expiration of the deadline for appealing the ruling handed down the previous month by immigration judge, William L. Abbott, in the ludicrous immigration proceeding that the Department pretended to institute against the terrorist, Luis Posada Carriles and which in fact did not even deserve to be called a proceeding, since the methods and means used by the mafia to bring the criminal into the United States were never the subject of investigation.

Never before had the double standards used by the United States authorities in the fight against terrorism been so blatantly exposed. By not appealing this disgraceful ruling, the officials of the Department of Homeland Security — a superstructure with a multi-million-dollar budget, whose agencies are supposed to protect United States citizens from terrorist acts — gave its seal of approval to the farce that took place in El Paso and cleared the way for a man who, together with Orlando Bosch, is considered one of the two most dangerous terrorists in our hemisphere, to take up residence in the territory of the United States.

"We are very pleased, although we really would have preferred if these had been no appeal at all ..." the attorney Eduardo Soto acknowledged in a statement to *El Nuevo Herald*, the same rag that served as the mouthpiece for the brazen revelations of Posada's own attorney about the barefaced blackmail he had negotiated in Miami, while the farcical hearing was being held in El Paso, from which, according to many, he was inexplicably absent.

Another Department of Homeland Security agency now enters the picture. Dean Boyd, a spokesman for United States Customs and Immigration Enforcement (ICE), said that the immigration judge "ordered that Posada should be deported from the United States and we intend to comply with that order". This was also published in *El Nuevo Herald*, which, at the same time, hastened to clarify that a third country had to be found, because "the deportation of Posada to Cuba or Venezuela would not be admissible under the International Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment". In other words, it published the crass lie which the said Abbott was ready to accept in order to justify a decision that served as more fodder for the ferocious campaign of slander against the Venezuelan Government and prepared the ground for giving protection to a confessed terrorist and fugitive from justice.

One has only to look at how Bosch took refuge in Miami to conclude that no third country would be willing to accept Posada and that, as before, there will eventually be another "presidential pardon" by a member of the Bush dynasty — this time by the son like his father before him — brokered by the mafia's representatives in the House of Representatives, if indeed this is necessary, given the deep involvement of the Presidential family in Posada's criminal history.

For the time being, attorney Soto, with the swagger derived from the impunity that was negotiated, announced that he would start the procedure to obtain his client's release "90 days after the decision".

Meanwhile, the Government has again responded with shameful silence to the request for extradition that was submitted and fully justified by Venezuela, which provided all the evidence it had on the terrorist's responsibility for planning, in Caracas, the sabotage of the Cubana aircraft which cost the lives of 73 people in October 1976, an accusation supported by numerous documents from the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) that have recently been declassified.

Despite having the moral authority as the principal victim in that crime, Cuba has ceded its legitimate right to try the murderer to a country that has more flexible laws and extradition agreements with the United States. It once again demands a response to Venezuela's request and an end to the farce orchestrated by the United States Government using deception and silence to yield to the mafia's pressure so that its own terrorist could receive the protection of the nation that is today sacrificing its youth on the altar of a so-called war against terrorism.

Let us end the lies and deception. Those who ordered the infamous El Paso ruling are the same people who did not appeal it. At the end of the day, they are all officials of the same Administration and we know that they all obey orders that come directly from Washington. This was confirmed when Posada's lawyers announced that the terrorist would withdraw his request for asylum so that his declarations would not embarrass the Government with which they were negotiating another way out. What other way? Granting safe haven to the terrorist, this new affront to those of us who suffered as victims of the Barbados crime, but also to the mothers of the more than 2,000 United States soldiers who have died in the senseless and bogus war against terrorism that the Government of Bush W. insists on prolonging.

Against the release of the Cuban Five

The second news item that supported Cuba's earlier charges was published in the Miami press on Monday, 31 October. On that day, the Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit in Atlanta agreed to hear the appeal by the Attorney General's office against the unanimous decision taken by a panel of judges of the same Circuit on 9 August 2005 to overturn all of the convictions of the Cuban Five and to order a new trial.

The effect of this agreement, which was decided by a majority and not by all of the judges of the Circuit, will be to drag out the proceedings and thwart the possibility of justice being done swiftly so that these young fighters against terrorism could return to their homeland.

Delaying and obstructing justice was precisely the intention of the Attorney General's office when it appealed the decision of 9 August. Experts consider that this was irrefutable evidence that the Cuban Five were the victims of an arbitrary proceeding, impaired by the prejudices of a community that, for more than 45 years, has been living under the pressure of hatred towards everything related to Cuba and its Revolution, a hatred that was specifically exacerbated by the local press during the trial.

That unanimous decision by the three Atlanta judges ordering a new trial already had a strong precedent in the decision adopted by the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights on 27 May 2005 declaring that the detention and all of the subsequent proceedings against the Cuban Five were unlawful and inadmissible.

Although the agreement of 31 October was one of the options available, according to the experts on the case, the unanimity of the 9 August decision of the panel of three judges and the force of their 93 pages of arguments created expectations that the just decision that there should be a new trial would be ratified. But the appeal by the Attorney General's office was also to be expected, since, for them, re-opening the proceeding would amount to establishing a sort of Nuremberg Tribunal against the long-standing anti-Cuban terrorism centred in Miami, but now in the context of a case that can no longer be silenced as it had been on previous occasions.

It should not be forgotten that the mafia's representatives, Ileana Ros-Lehtinen and Lincoln Diaz-Balart, spared no insults and accusations against the three Atlanta judges or that the more aggressive Miami media went so far as to describe this United States court as "Castroite", in reaction to the decision of 9 August, using the crudest expressions of the visceral hatred that makes it impossible for them to be fair in anything that has to do with Cuba.

It was undoubtedly for this reason that the news that the appeal had been allowed was published first and thus far only in the poisonous pages of a press blinded by the anti-Cuban hatred fostered by the rabid ultra-right in Miami. Meanwhile, a blanket of silence has again fallen on the case in the mainstream United States press that did, however, report on the previous decision of the three judges and which should be taking an even greater interest in the issue now that nearly a dozen Nobel Prize winners and more than 6,000 other eminent personalities from around the world have addressed an open letter to the United States Attorney General calling for the immediate release of the Cuban Five.

Is it not legitimate to ask why this appeal for justice has gone unanswered? Likewise, the call made by President Fidel Castro to the United States authorities on 20 May has received no reply. The call was repeated recently during the second national graduation ceremony for art teachers, when President Fidel Castro recalled that:

> "... As can be seen from the document read out at the Anti-imperialist Tribune organized by Cuba a few months ago and subscribed to by one of the greatest writers in the history of this hemisphere, Gabriel García Márquez, who described and reported on the steps taken by Cuba, to publicize the response of the United States authorities to the information which we provided that the terrorist group led by Posada Carriles was planning to blow up in mid-

flight aircraft whose passengers included United States citizens. Following the wave of attacks against hotels in Cuba, which were uncovered and thwarted, the situation became difficult for terrorists, who then began to consider blowing up commercial aircraft flying to Cuba using the same technique, namely, to send mercenaries aboard the aircraft, who would plant bombs that could explode 50, 60 or even 90 hours later, when they had already left the country.

We communicated this to the United States Government, providing them with the same information that our comrades who are now in prison obtained when they were seeking information on the terrorists in order to defend our people. Obviously, they were not the only ones, but they were part of the mechanisms used by this country to obtain information and to prevent such acts.

You will recall what happened. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) was even sent to investigate and confirm it. Even though the Bureau was given all the necessary facts, it began gathering evidence a few days later, evidence which it probably already had. It then proceeded to arrest our comrades and to subject them to a sham trial. They are being held in isolation and cannot even talk to each other. Some of their closest family members have been unable to visit them.

The shameless individuals who rage against the Revolution that is engaged in a legitimate struggle against the mercenaries who support terrorism, who support the embargo and who support the cowardly actions against our country are now saying nothing about the prisoners. They have no morals whatsoever or morals that are now in the gutter, as they have been throughout their history, from the time they became industrialized nations, exploiting peoples, exploiting continents and exploiting the world.

But after we recounted the episode described by García Márquez, we waited to see what the rulers of the empire would say, whether it was the truth or a lie that we had informed the President of the United States, whether it was true or false. They said not a word. Not a word: I did or did not receive the report; the FBI did or did not know about it; the FBI did or did not come to Cuba; the FBI received such and such a report, many of them from those very comrades who are now imprisoned in the United States.

Those comrades defended not only the people of Cuba, they defended the people of the United States, defended American citizens from the actions of the terrorist mafia in Miami and from the murderers of the Posada Carriles gang.

Not a single word ..."

Why, after all these months, has no one given even a cursory response to the questions asked by President Fidel Castro, and which were based on an irrefutable historical document?

Because of the same injustice at the heart of the immoral decision of the United States Administration to give in to the blackmail of the mafia and pave the way for granting refuge to Posada, while at the same time manoeuvring to prevent a new trial that would reveal to the world the sustained war of terror that successive

Governments of the empire have sponsored in a futile attempt to destroy the Cuban revolution.

Silencing the truth is an unpardonable crime, particularly when the truth could lead to the just punishment of the killers and to well-earned recognition of the heroes.

Cuba will never tire of demanding a reply to its questions from the United States Government and from all those who know the truth as set out in that document, which at the same time confirms how dangerous Luis Posada Carriles and his accomplices continue to be, not only for Cuba, but also for the people of the United States.

Those who keep silent are the same ones that give refuge to terrorists and imprison fighters against terrorism. They are the ones that are responsible for illegal and never-ending wars in the name of a lie that is becoming increasingly evident and unacceptable and which is claiming the lives of thousands of young men from the United States and other parts of the world.

Today, more than ever, it is essential to make a commitment to the truth, which is the cause of the just.

Permanent Mission of Cuba to the United Nations
New York, 3 November 2005